

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2172.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1881.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6^d.



BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Rutland-gate, the Lady Jane Vivian, of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at Walton Hall, Lady Mordaunt, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., the wife of Walter Wren, of Powis-square, W., of a son.
On the 21st ult., at Herborough House, Newbury, the wife of Walter Money, F.S.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Reginald Archibald Edward Cathcart, Bart., of Carlton and Kellochan, Ayrshire (late Coldstream Guards), to Emily Eliza Steele, widow of the late John Gordon, of Cluny, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Sir John Pringle, Bart., of Stichill.

On Oct. 14, at St. Luke's, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, by the Rev. E. A. Lingard, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Harris, Donald Henry Potts, J.P., eldest son of T. H. Potts, of Ohinitahi, to Annie Sophia, eldest daughter of C. Raine, of Christchurch.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at 10, Craven-hill-gardens, Camilla Catherine Smythe, widow of the Right Hon. David Boyle, of Shewalton, Ayrshire, in her 82nd year.

On the 28th ult., at Beverston, Dundrum, in the county of Dublin, Mary Louisa, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel John Stanley Howard, of Ballina Park, Ashford, in the county of Wicklow.

♦♦ The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.
WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Ten to Five Daily, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s.
THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of High-class PICTURES by British and Foreign Artists, is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

EVERY AFTERNOON, at Three, EVERY NIGHT, at Eight.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,

THE GREATEST MINSTREL COMPANY in the WORLD, now comprising

SEVENTY PERFORMERS of known eminence. Seventy in the full Company.

PROUDLY DEFYING ALL COMPETITION and RIVALRY. Seventy in the full Company.

EIGHTEEN PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS. Seventy in the full Company.

TWENTY-FIVE in the ORCHESTRA. Seventy in the full Company.

TEN COMEDIANS in the FIRST PART. Seventy in the full Company.

TWELVE UNRIVALLED CLOG and STATUESQUE DANCERS, in Magnificent Costumes by Mrs. May, at every Performance given by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS at the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.

SPLENDID JUVENILE CHOIR.—ST. JAMES'S GRAND DAILY, Three and Eight. Seventy in the full Company.

SEVEN ACCOMPLISHED SPECIALTY PERFORMERS. Seventy in the full Company.

EVERY DAY at THREE; EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. Pateuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Booking Seats.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Sixty-ninth Season. Patroness, Her Majesty the Queen. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. SIX CONCERTS will be given at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY, FEB. 24, March 10 and 24, April 7, May 12 and 26, with an increased Orchestra of Eighty Performers, the élite of the Musical Profession. Two Rehearsals for each Concert. Subscriptions, Three Guinea, Two Guinea, and One Guinea. Subscribers' Names registered at Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 5, 54, New Bond-street; Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Moutrie and Son's, 55, Baker-street; Hays's, Royal Exchange-buildings; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.
HENRY HENSEL, Secretary, St. James's Hall.

BERLIOZ'S "FAUST."—REPETITION, SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 8. ST. JAMES'S HALL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORSIAN BROTHERS. Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy in Two Acts, THE CUP, Every Night at 7.45.—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terrier. THE CORSIAN BROTHERS at 9.30.—Mr. Irving as Louis and Fabien dei Franchi. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performance of THE CORSIAN BROTHERS, To-day (Saturday), and Saturdays, Jan. 8 and 15, at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram.
Stage Manager, Mr. H. J. Loveday; Acting Manager, Mr. Bram Stoker.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. EVERY EVENING at Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET; at 7.45, the Grand Comic Christmas Pantomime, VALENTINE AND OLSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open, 1.30. Children and Schools admitted at half-price to Morning Performances on payment at the doors only. Characters by the celebrated VOKES FAMILY, Master C. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor; Mdlles. Zauli and Zanfretta, &c. Double Harlequinade—Clowns, Mr. H. Payne and Mr. C. Lauri. Scenery by Mr. William Beverly and Mr. Julian Hicks; Music by Karl Meyer; Ballets and Groupings by John Cormack. The whole produced under the direction of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Prices from 1s. to 24s. Box-Office open Daily, from Ten to Five.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall; a new Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY; and a new second Piece, SANDFORD AND MERTON'S XMAS PARTY, by F. C. Burnand; Music by A. Scott Gatty.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 6s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1881.

A rapid retrospection of the Year of Grace 1880—not so much in a summary of its incidents, as in a notice of its characteristic features in the chief departments of the national life—suggests several important topics of reflection. Before we turn our backs upon the past, and our faces toward the future, it is but natural for us to cast a farewell glance at the scenes and circumstances we have passed through during the twelve months now concluded. The year has certainly been a remarkable one in some of its aspects, and will take its place in the category of those not soon to be forgotten.

It has been a year of moderate sunshine, considered as a whole—not nearly so continuously overcast as its near predecessors, nor so bright and cheery as some of its remoter ones. In England we have been blessed with a fairly good harvest; Ireland, happily, has reaped crops more abundant and splendid than has fallen to her lot for many years past. There have been violent rain-storms in places, and inundations that have occasioned serious damage, and, in some instances, though but in a few only, loss of life. The floods, however, have been due rather to

new methods of draining, combined with defective appliances for the storage of water, than to the caprice of Nature. We are learning our lesson somewhat slowly, it must be confessed, but we are learning it; and if, in future, some portion of our unemployed accumulation of capital is to find suitable investment, it may be hoped that the reputed fickleness of the climate of these Isles may not only be neutralised, but even turned to good account, for the cultivation of the soil.

The Trade and Commerce of the United Kingdom during 1880 cannot be spoken of in very decided terms. They have certainly not increased, as was last year anticipated, "by leaps and bounds." They are considerably above the lowest line of depression, as may be gathered from the state of Revenue accounts, and from the published statistics of the Board of Trade, but they have disclosed no very remarkable recuperative energy during the year. In some respects, and in regard to some means of employment, they have lost rather than gained ground since the opening months of 1880. In several they are stationary at best; in only a few can they be regarded as steadily advancing. There is abundance of money in the market, and where it can be obtained it can be had at a cheap rate; but caution, not to say timidity, still continues to govern the operations of capitalists, and hence all the movements of current business partake of a sluggish, or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, of a routine and an unenterprising character.

It is in the political world that the year just gone has witnessed the most surprising changes. The Empire has passed under a new régime; something like a Revolution in the government of it has taken place. Parties have changed their positions. Suddenly, and as if for comparatively trifling reasons, they who were in power and who, no doubt, expected to remain so for some time to come, ventured to appeal to the constituent bodies and were beaten. They thereupon lost their majority in the House of Commons, and they had to face a majority twice as large as that which had carried them triumphantly through six years of not uneventful administration. They accepted their defeat, and made way for their successors. Mr. Gladstone, who had been largely instrumental in bringing about this result, was prevailed upon to accept the office which Earl Beaconsfield had resigned. All this happened midway of the Parliamentary Session. It was May before the new Government could address itself to the new Parliament. It was then too late to initiate what is called "heroic" legislation. Nevertheless, hard fights were fought; some useful domestic legislation was got through; great Financial changes were introduced, such, for example, as the commutation of the Malt Tax for an Excise Impost on Beer; Agricultural Tenants were gratified by receiving authority to protect themselves against the ravages of ground game; a Burials Bill of a tolerably satisfactory character was passed; and the immediate wants of Ireland (so far as the intentions of the Government could make provision for them) were considered, adopted by the Commons, and rejected by the Lords. The close of the Session did not take place until the month of September had made an appreciable advance towards Michaelmas. Some three or four weeks previous to the prorogation Mr. Gladstone fell ill, and the apparent danger of losing so valuable a life evoked the active sympathy towards him of all parties in the State. Lord Hartington took his place as Leader of the House of Commons during his enforced absence, and admirably conducted the business of the House.

Quite apart from the legislative achievements of Parliament, the conduct of our Foreign Policy stands in marked contrast with that of the preceding Cabinet. Steps were taken immediately upon the change of Government to establish what is now designated the "European Concert" for the settlement of the Eastern Question in the European Dominions of the Sultan of Turkey. They were taken with some success. His Imperial Majesty was courteously approached, but was made to feel that he stood in the presence of a combination which, if real, it would be fatuity to resist. His ring of Pashas have tried every art of evasion, but in vain. The Powers held him to the Treaty obligations he had incurred, and, after much fruitless negotiation with him, threatened him with a Naval Demonstration. Duleigno was eventually ceded to the Montenegrins, and that chapter of history is closed. Greece still remains as she was before the Berlin Congress; but there can be little doubt that Greece, too, will be aided so far by the Moral Authority of the Concert of Powers as substantially to obtain, without the shedding of blood, the new Territory awarded to her by the Berlin Conference.

The Afghan War may be said to be virtually at an end. The marvellous march of General Sir Frederick Roberts from Cabul to Candahar, followed up within two or three days by the total defeat of Yakoub Khan and the dispersion of his forces, more than revindicated the military prestige lost by General Burrows a few weeks previously. British Troops will occupy Candahar during the winter, but it is understood, will certainly retire from Afghanistan on the return of spring. At any rate, all is now quiet in that country, nor does there appear to be any decided probability of our occupation of it being much further prolonged. To this picture, however, there is a companion one, which is the reverse of satisfactory. The

Cape Government in South Africa is putting out all its strength for a successful termination of the War in Basuto Land, and appears to be not too certain of achieving its object; while the Boers in the Transvaal have risen in insurrection against British authority, have proclaimed a Republic, and, if they are to be subjugated by British arms, fresh pecuniary burdens will have to be imposed upon British taxpayers.

If, however, nothing else had occurred to make the year 1880 memorable in this Realm, the state of Ireland within the last few weeks would have done so. A vast strike against the payment of rents at any valuation above what the tenants choose to put upon them, assisted by a novel kind of social coercion called Boycotting, has spread over the greater part of the island with almost magical rapidity. It seems to have produced a veritable reign of terror; it has set up in Ireland a secret Government, which uses menacing and even violent methods of carrying its illegal requisitions into effect. It has cast a gloom over the close of the year, but it is a topic which may be best reserved for discussion when Parliament meets.

Some few natural calamities have left their gloomy mark upon 1880, foremost amongst which the Landslip at Naini Tal, and the repeated shocks of Earthquake at Agram, in Croatia, will be long remembered. We have had disasters, too, at home—mine explosions, and, though fewer than usual, railway accidents. We have also been called to part with some of our most valuable men, of whom it will suffice to mention Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The readers of these pages have been made acquainted with these losses as they occurred, and, in most instances, have been supplied with portraits of the more illustrious dead. Let us close the year with gratitude for the blessings that we have enjoyed, and, amid all existing troubles, let us exercise a faith in the future, which will enable us to wish one another A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

ECHOES OF PANTOMIME WEEK.

"First it blew, then it snow, then it thaw, and then it friz 'orrid." The barbaric saying which I have ventured to quote is, I am aware, neither new nor elegant; still, in connection with the climate of my beloved country, in winter, it is certainly vigorously comprehensive; and eminently did it apply to the meteorological conditions of Boxing Day, 1880. "It" did all the things which I have enumerated, and more. Only it began by freezing and snowing; then it thawed; subsequently it drizzled; then it poured; and late in the afternoon there was a nice dampfog. The morning papers were very late; the post did not come in until past ten a.m., and then it brought no letters worth reading; we had had no fresh bread for three days; the entire establishment had become temporarily demoralised owing to Christmas Cards (the very dog had received one of these festive missives from New York City, U.S.A., and had injured his health by licking some coloured gelatine forming part of the ornamentation of his card); the cook, owing to the non-arrival of any fish, had announced her intention of "going for" the fishmonger (much wiser in her generation than the unfortunate Vattel, who killed himself because *la marée* made default); all the outside world of backshish beggars, from the postman to the turncock, and from the scavenger, who does not scavenge, to the dustmen who will not remove the dust, were knocking my door down for Christmas Boxes; so, about one in the afternoon, feeling in wretchedly dejected spirits, and doubting whether I should be much longer able to resist the impulse to suspend myself to a branch of one of the fine old trees in Makebelieve-square, I happily found a Golden Mean, and, entering a four-wheeled cab, proceeded to the Alhambra Theatre Royal.

The immense auditorium in that remarkable establishment (which I can remember as a Scientific Institute, a bazaar, a revivalist chapel, a circus, a place for Mr. Rarey's Exhibition of horse-taming, and a *café chantant*, and which is now one of the largest and handsomest theatres in Europe, reminding you very strongly of one of the enormous popular theatres on the Rambla at Barcelona) was densely thronged by a thoroughly Boxing-Day audience; not a Boxing-Night one, mind, for the great assemblage were, save when clamorously applauding the performers, exemplarily quiet and well behaved. I have an idea that the middle classes of the suburbs had poured down on the Alhambra on Monday; for one grows accustomed to the different physiognomical types of playhouse audiences; and the Alhambra boxes and stalls were filled on the twenty-seventh with people of a type wholly unfamiliar to me.

I was right glad to renew my acquaintance with the merry and sparkling *opéra bouffe* of "Mefistofele II," the first performance of which I briefly noticed last week. It went swimmingly on Monday, a few necessary excisions having been made to bring it more compactly together. Miss Constance Loseby as Marguerite was in excellent voice, and sang charmingly; and the choreographic interlude of the "Marguerites of all Nations" was received with tumultuous applause. As on the first occasion, a very rich crop of laurels was carried off by Miss St. Quinten as Mefistofele. This delightful little lady has not only a fresh and clear voice, which she manages with taste and skill, but she is likewise one of the most eloquently expressive mimes that I have ever seen off the Italian stage. And an Italian *Prima Mima* is ranked in a parallel line with a *Prima Donna Assoluta*. Quite apart from her vocal talents, which are brilliant, the mimetic acquirements of Miss St. Quinten—her grace, her agility, her versatility of pose and gesture, have at once secured for her high rank as a dramatic artist. As for Mr. Lionel Brough as the "Copper Captain" Valentine, if he made me shriek with laughter ten days ago he almost made me cry with cackinnation on Monday. If his death in the duel with Faust was superb, his coming to life again as a cadaverous but bibulous Ghost in an ulster and a Tam o'Shanter cap were simply inimitable. If Mr. Lionel Brough be accused of "gagging" or of saying more than is set down for him, all he has to reply is that the author of the libretto has not done much more than supply him with so much canvas, and that he has had *carte blanche* to embroider thereupon a picture of burlesque character replete with genuine humour and rare originality.

The special Boxing-Day entertainment provided at the Alhambra, which followed the performance of "Mefistofele II," was an entirely new grand Ballet of Action in four scenes, entitled "Hawaia; or, The Burning Gulf," invented, designed, and "dressed" by Mr. Alfred Thompson. This versatile gentleman is an artist, a dramatist, a poet, and a "pantisocratist." (Is he not the editor of *Pan?*) I have no doubt that he could paint a panorama, build a pantechicon, and play on the Pans'

pipes. The brilliant success which his ballet of "Hawaia" achieved on Monday should incite him to compose similarly sparkling terpsichorean entertainments on the subjects of Pantagruel or Panurge. And what a splendid mythological ballet "Pandora, or the Magic Box of Mischief" would make! Of the plot of "Hawaia" I confess (not having provided myself with a libretto) that I could not make much. It appeared, however, to my darkened sense that Ferdinand the Catholic (who had espoused La Reine Pomare on second noces) had been pleased to appoint Señor Camoëns, author of the "Lusiad," an Admiral of the Pink Tights Squadron, and had commanded him to proceed on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole. Thereupon, much dancing on the Common Hard at Portsmouth—I mean on the quay at Cadiz or Lisbon, it does not much matter which. Admiral Camoëns loves and is beloved by Poll of Portsmouth Point, alias Señorita Dolores Trasmontes, Apple of the Eye of the Escorial, and Maid of Saragoza. They dance away to the South Pole in a four-decker galleon, Vasco de Gama, Christopher Columbus, Americus Vesputius, and Sir Martin Frobisher cheering their departure and waving maps on Mercator's Projection: a solemn benediction being bestowed on the Admiral and his squadron by the Portuguese Bishop of Honolulu, attended by a strong body of Ritualistic clergy attired in superbly illegal vestments. Tableau. In Scene the Second there occur a storm, a shipwreck, a sea-cave, a coral stream shore, and a dance of juvenile female cannibals in fleshings couleur chocolat de santé. Enter Admiral Camoëns as a shipwrecked mariner, and otherwise disguised as Captain Webb. To him (but the Admiral is a young lady) enters Dolores de Trasmontes, who has assumed the aquatic garb of Miss Beckwith, of the Royal Westminster Aquarium. In another scene the savage inhabitants of the Cruel Islands (South Pole, W.C.) are exhibiting, by dancing, their joy and exultation at having just cooked and eaten half of the crew of the shipwrecked galleon (including the domestic chaplain of the Bishop of Honolulu), and intending to eat the remainder on Boxing Night. Enter Hyppolita, Queen of the Amazons, formerly Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, and afterwards Pocahontas, Princess of Virginia (what a pretty ballet the story of Pocahontas would make!), she falls in love with Admiral Camoëns, while her consort or cousin (let us hope her cousin), Hokey Pokey Wankey Fum, King of the Sham Guinea coast, and Original Bones of the Royal College of Surgeons, a young and handsome cannibal of the most pleasing manners, makes amatory advances to Dolores. But the endearments of the dusky anthropophagi are not reciprocated by the lovers of Iberio-Lusitania. The heart of Admiral Camoëns "is true to his Poll," and as for that damsel she declares, as eloquently as dumb show can tell it, that her real name is Molly, that never will she her Thomas (the Admiral's Christian name is Thomas) forsake, and that she is prepared, until further notice, his trousers to wash, and his grog, too, to make. Grand commotion at Wapping Old Stairs. I mean at Urucucu, capital of the Cruel Islands. Admiral Camoëns is condemned to be tattooed, tabooed, half scraped to death with oyster shells, and then to be bound to a Mourning Post fixed in a rock, with the expectation of being devoured at an early period by the Wangdoodlums, the Rypophagons, the Bonassuses, and other feral quadrupeds of the Postal District. As for the unfortunate Dolores, her painful doom is to be first "Boycotted," and then cast into the Burning Gulf—in other words, the tank of the Royal Westminster Aquarium, filled with Rowland's Macassar Oil, which has been heated to a temperature of 244 degrees. But Admiral Camoëns has been liberated by the generous and humane Hokey Pokey Wankey Fum from his embarrassing connection with the Mourning Post; and in the nick of time, just as Dolores is about to be made Beautiful for Ever (a quantity of Kalydor has been mingled with the Rowlands' Macassar) the Admiral arrives on the scene and rescues his beloved one. Here the story seems to get "a little mixed." I could not help thinking, looking at the roseate hue that tinged the billows of vapour rising from the Aquarium tank, that the Burning Gulf was intended to symbolise the discovery of steam navigation, and that Admiral Camoëns had been metamorphosed somehow into the Marquis of Worcester, Fulton, James Watt, and the Commodore of the Cunard Steam-Ship Company. However, all ended happily; and we spectators went away quite enchanted with a truly pretty ballet, in which there was some excellent dancing by Mdles. Pertoldi, Dorel, and Th. de Gilbert as *premières sujets*, assisted by Mdle. Rosa Matthews, Pattie, Morini, Marie, and Taylor, and by the renowned Alhambra corps de ballet. The bright and handsome scenery was by Mr. Hann; the ballet was arranged by M. Bertrand; the entirely new music had been most skilfully scored by M. G. Jacobi; and the gay and sparkling costumes were, of course, from the designs of Mr. Alfred Thompson, the "Pantisocratist."

To a club, in the rain (Leicester-square was destitute, either of hansoms or four-wheelers, at 5.30 p.m.; and in Pall-mall the hackney vehicles were few and far between). I declined the assistance of one cabby who was tipsy, of another who was insolent and ruffianly (what blessings Bank Holidays are, to be sure! How they refine and soften the manners of the people, and how empty the ginshops were on Monday!), and of a fourth who was either idle or idiotic, and professed not to know where the Foundling Hospital was. At last, after about twenty minutes' shrill whistling, I secured the services of a charioteer who was only deaf, rheumatic, and generally superannuated; and he was good enough to drive me home at a rate of speed of about a mile and a half per hour. So, after a hurried "snack," and, with the aid of a friendly four-wheeler specially retained from the Foundling stand (the cabmen on which are exceptionally willing and civil men) to Drury Lane Theatre to witness the performance of Mr. E. L. Blanchard's Grand Comic Christmas Annual (the veteran dramatist disdains to call his "Annals" by their legitimate name of pantomimes; but Mr. E. L. Blanchard has written so many that he may be allowed without protest to indulge his harmless whim) called "Mother Goose and the Enchanted Beauty." The plot of the Annual is founded on the very old fairy-tale of the "Sleeping Beauty in the Wood." "La Belle au Bois Dormant," one of the "Contes de la Mère d'Oie," which are as old as the hills, and still as charming as the green hills of Vermont, or as those Surrey hills of our own which Mr. Vicat Cole paints so deftly.

Such a good old-fashioned Christmas pantomime as Mr. E. L. Blanchard's "Mother Goose" (is it his Silver or his Golden Pantomimic wedding that he is about to celebrate, or has just celebrated?) and such a wondrous scene as Old Drury presented on Boxing Night! There were phenomena both before and behind the curtain. The National Theatre was literally crammed from pit to gallery; and hundreds of persons must have been turned away from the doors for lack of space. The dress circle, the private boxes, and the stalls were radiant with a galaxy (that, I believe, is the correct expression) of rank and fashion; not a seat was unoccupied in the upper tiers of boxes; the pit was one Black Sea of human heads; and in the upper and lower galleries; well, there was, prior to the rising of the curtain for the pantomime, Chaos

come again, *plus* Babel revived, *plus* Bedlam let loose, the whole forming a traditional Drury Lane Boxing Night audience irrepressibly vociferous but thoroughly jovial and good tempered. I believe that if half the fearful uproar which was audible at Old Drury between half-past seven and eight o'clock on Monday night had been heard at any Continental theatre, the managerial authorities would have entertained serious thoughts of sending for the gendarmerie, or, if need were, for the military. As for an American audience, they are, as a rule, as quiet as the little lambs which skip about the uplands at Bo-Peep, by St. Leonards. Indeed, our American cousins (unless they have "whisky in the hair") only make a noise in public once a year: on the Fourth of July.

It was Mr. Ferdinand Wallerstein, the experienced *chef d'orchestre* and composer of the lively music of "Mother Goose," who, with his customary dexterity, on Boxing Night enacted the part of Neptune in the *Æneid*, and quelled the raging storm of yells and cat-calls—

He spoke;—and while he spoke he smooth'd the sea,
Dispell'd the darkness and restored the day.

That is to say, Mr. Wallerstein spoke to his "four-and-twenty fiddlers all of a row," his bassoons, trombones, and clarionets; and, in obedience to the waving of his bâton of command, the band struck up a twice-repeated "God Bless the Prince of Wales," followed by "God Save the Queen." When the tremendous cheering consequent on the performance of the National Anthem had subsided, the many-headed denizens of the galleries settled themselves down quietly to enjoy the performance of "Mother Goose," of which, owing to the number of anticipatory pantomimic notices which have appeared, I am happily absolved from narrating the plot. So that which I have to say concerning this very merry pantomime has chiefly reference to the performers, and to the scenes and "situations," which seemed to afford the most intense delight to the audience. "Mother Goose's Model Farm in Lowther Arcadia" was a most amusing scene, comprising, as it did, a "Grand Ballet of Toys," in which the wooden menagerie of Noah's ark put in a very droll appearance; and Shem, Ham, and Japhet looked almost as grotesque as their sculptured brothers do in the bas-reliefs of the Doge's Palace at Venice. There was a wonderfully pretty Dance of Dolls, too, by the well-drilled and graceful little girl pupils of Madame Katti Lanner's National Training-School of Dancing. Do you remember the "Enfants Viennoises" at Her Majesty's Theatre in the bright days of the late Benjamin Lumley's management? Madame Kattie Lanner's tiny *ballerine* are even cleverer than the Viennese executants of the "Looking-Glass Dance." The Royal Nursery, too, was a most animated tableau, with a tea-party which gave rise to a refreshing amount of "rough-and-tumble" tomfoolery. Then there were moving panoramas, and "circular mechanical changes," and two Grand Transformation Scenes—of which I liked the first, "The Valley of a Thousand Charms," the best. In this the force of tinsel, spangles, foil-paper, coloured fires, "Dutch" metal, "ossiduc," and graceful dancing could seemingly no further go;—yet it went a little further in Transformation Scene the Second, when, to the attractions of the metallic glitter and the rosy fires, there was superadded the "sensation" of young ladies in pink and gauzy draperies floating in the ambient air. The very elaborate and effective scenery was painted by Mr. William Telbin, Mr. Henry Cuthbert, and Mr. Henry Emden; and the pretty and tasteful costumes were from designs by Mr. Alfred Thompson, "specially retained for Mother Goose."

Mother Goose herself was impersonated by "Little Addie Blanche," one of Cicely Nott's daughters—the charming child whose performance of Puck in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" at Sadler's Wells filled me with admiration when I went to Mrs. Bateman's house last summer. "Little" Addie was indeed "Great" at "The Lane" on Boxing Night. To use an unpolished but expressive locution, she was "all over the shop," capering across the extensive stage of Old Drury, and, what is more, filling the vast house with her small but clear and ringing voice. The part of Prince Florizel was played by Miss Kate Santley, who received a rapturous welcome: it being her first appearance since her severe illness. She wore a fascinating costume, and danced and sang with all her old *brío*. Miss Santley was admirably supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, who as Dr. Syntax, the Prince's guide, philosopher, and friend had a wonderfully grotesque academical "make up," and, besides singing with much spirit and humour a song about things which were "perfectly propah," joined with Mr. James Fawn, as Yokel, a country bumpkin, in a "topical" duet nearly as comical as the gendarmes' duet in "Geneviève de Brabant." I was distressed, however, to notice a sarcastic allusion among the topics of the day touched upon by Messrs. Roberts and Fawn to the Dragon, misnamed the Griffin, of the Temple Bar Memorial. I have made my peace with that monster, and have learned to love him. I should have been better pleased had the artistes brought in Mr. John Bright, who, according to the Earl of Madeira's—I mean the Earl of Carnarvon's, notable letter, goes about careering on "a Hippogriff of Democracy." Fancy the Right Honourable member for Birmingham bestriding a Hippogriff. Let me also mention with applause the Terpsichorean and mimetic powers of Mr. St. John d'Auban, who has arranged all the ballets in "Mother Goose," with the exception of those executed by the pupils of Madame Kattie Lanner. Mr. John d'Auban himself (he is the black cook who dances that marvellous hornpipe in the opera of "Billee Taylor") plays in the Drury-Lane pantomime the part of the Lord Great Chamberlain; while Miss Emma d'Auban is Queen Tiddydy, and Miss Marian d'Auban is one of the Columbines. A word of hearty praise is also due of Mr. Julian Girard, who looked weird and unearthly in a close-fitting suit of sables, with preternaturally long tails to his dress coat, and who threw himself about the stage; flung now one leg and now the other over the heads of the tallest performers: tied himself into Gordian knots and untied them without cutting them; broke himself to pieces and put himself together again (so to speak) in a bewilderingly dexterous manner. There were two (human) Donkeys also, attached to a van, out of which Dr. Syntax and Whimwig (Mr. Julian Girard) extracted much fun; and there was a Lion (human) that roared beautifully (but not so loudly as the galleries had roared between half-past seven and eight). In bringing to a close this notice of one of the funniest, most frolicsome, and best-mounted pantomimes that these many years past I have seen at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, let me say with unabated breath that had Mr. Blanchard's Annual been, instead of a crisp and sparkling entertainment overflowing with merriment, the dullest and dreariest of pantomimes possible of conception, it would have been redeemed from failure by the highly artistic carriage of the Goose. The Goose (in strict ornithological accuracy he should be a Gander) was sustained by Mr. John Ridley. Advisedly do I say "sustained," since the whole of Mr. John Ridley's individuality, except his legs, was inside the framework of the Goose's body; and he must have had rather an onerous weight of wicker-work and calico feathers to carry.

The Goose, from beak to tail, must have been some seven feet high. He danced, he pirouetted, he waddled, he cut capers, he was rapped with sceptres, poked with broomsticks, and thrust at with swords; but he remained master of the situation, and quacked continually. He might have been a "Rooshian" or a "Prooshian," or even a Moldo-Wallachian, or a Member of the Albanian League, but he preferred to be Goose; and his gambadoes were glorious to behold.

Mem.: The Harlequinade at Old Drury was brief, and I have not the space at command to give it extended comment; but, in justice to a very industrious and deserving class of professionals whose chance of popularity comes, like Christmas itself, "only once a year," it may be recorded that Mr. William Waite, Miss Ridgeway, and Miss Carrie Coote were the Harlequins; Mr. Fred Evans, the "Great Little Rowella," and Master Bertie Coote the Clowns; Messrs. Bradford and Abrahams the Pantaloons; and Miss Marian d'Auban (as aforesaid) and Miss Clara Fisher, the Columbines.

Triumphant success was also the lot at the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden, of the pantomime of "Valentine and Orson," written by Mr. F. C. Briareus Burnand. Obviously, I have not been able to witness it yet; seeing that on Tuesday in Pantomime week I went to see Mr. Edwin Booth as Bertuccio in the "Fool's Revenge," at the Princess's; and on Wednesday these "Echoes" go to press. But trusty informants tell me that Mr. Burnand's pantomime, with the inestimable aid of scenery by Mr. William Beverly, and the valuable assistance of the Vokes Family, went very bravely indeed. I hope to render an impartial account of it next week, marking, meanwhile, the curious fact of the Messrs. Gatti having enlisted under the banner of their management a host of celebrities formerly associated with Drury Lane, including Mr. Beverly as scenic artist, the Vokeses as burlesque artistes, the admirable Mr. John Cormack as director of the ballet; while, wonder of wonders! "Valentine and Orson" is produced under the immediate supervision and superintendence of Mr. F. B. Chatterton, erst Lessee and Manager of the National Theatre. Does not Honoré de Balzac say something about Life not being possible without an Immensity of Oblivion?

Albeit I resolved in the outset to devote this page exclusively to seasonable frivolity ('tis only once a year), I cannot resist the temptation to notice one little morsel of bibliography which a friend has sent me apropos of "Valentine and Orson." The romance on which Mr. Burnand has founded his libretto dates back, I learn, to an extremely remote period, and was a popular story in our chap-book literature even in the days of Shakspeare. A play under this title, written by Anthony Munday, assisted by Richard Hathaway, was acted by "the Queen's Players" in 1596, and is entered in the books of the Stationers' Company, March 31, 1600. In modern times "Valentine and Orson" has been adapted to the stage by "Tom Dibdin;" and I read that the drama, in which Charles Farley, the noted constructor of pantomimes, was the original Valentine, and Dubois the Orson, ran forty-three consecutive nights. This, at the time, was an exceptionally long run. In 1820 "Valentine and Orson" was popular at the Haymarket as a pantomime, with John Bologna as Valentine and Gomery, a well-known Harlequin, as Orson.

The name of "Farley" suggests an odd reminiscence. Nearly thirty years ago I had occasion to have a tombstone made and graven for the sepulchre of a beloved relative. The monumental sculptor (somewhere in the Kensal-green-road, I think) who executed the memorial was a son of Farley, renowned as a deviser of mirthful pantomimes. This is nothing—a mere accident, you may say. But mark this curious coincidence. There is at present flourishing a genial member of the Savage Club and author of several most popular Christmas pantomimes, whose normal business is that of a dealer in stone and marble, and who is ready to supply any number of tombstones and funeral memorials to a bereaved public. There must be more in this than mere accident. Constant contemplation of Carrara marble, Peterhead granite, or *rosso antico* may engender depression of spirits; and ultimately the too much "marmorified" merchant may murmur to himself, "I must go and write a grand comic Christmas Pantomime, lest I should throw myself into the Regent's Canal."

So I have just been enabled to skim the surface of "Pantomime Week," and to register the leading "Echoes" thereof. Next week, in addition to "Valentine and Orson," I mean (if all goes well) to say something about Mr. Reece's highly successful burlesque of "The Forty Thieves" at the Gaiety, in the east of which extravaganza are comprised Misses Nellie Faren, Kate Vaughan, and Connie Gilchrist, the important Mr. Edward Terry, the portentous Mr. Royce, and all the leading spirits of the Gaiety company, whose motto is that of Maffio Orsini in "Lucrezia Borgia"—

Non curiamo l'incerto domani
So quest'oggi c'è dato a goder.

Then there is a capital pantomime, I am told, at the Royal Park Theatre, Camden Town, "Harlequin Little Red Riding Hood;" and a superb one at the Surrey, "Hop o' my Thumb;" an elaborate one at the Britannia (the Great Theatre, Hoxton), "Love's Dream;" and a sumptuous one at the National Standard, "The Wideawake Sleeping Beauty." I must go far afield, and spend many shillings in cabs and playbills ere I meet my readers again.

At a mansion in Berkeley-square I was present on Christmas Day at one of the most curious and the most interesting "afternoon teas" that I can ever remember to have assisted at. A *grande dame de par le monde* had convened a numerous and fashionable company to meet, over "the cup that cheers but not inebriates," those phenomenal specimens of diminutive humanity, the "American Midgets," at present contributing to the amusements of "Pantomime Week" at Piccadilly Hall. On Christmas Day "the Smallest People in the World" took tea with "the Quality" in the drawing-room in Berkeley-square. They had their own tea-table and their own tea-quipage; while the thoughtful and graceful kindness of the noble hostess had even provided a commissariat specially adapted to the requirements of the tiniest pigmies ever seen out of the empire explored by Captain Lemuel Gulliver. There were Liliputian Sally-Luns, microscopic muffins and almost imperceptible crumpets; Troglodyte toast, miniature macaroons, and slices of bread-and-butter wellnigh invisible to the naked eye. The "wee" people partook of this banquet not only with dignified composure but with easy grace; and there was quite a courtly dignity in the demeanour of Señorita Lucia Zarate, from Vera Cruz, Mexico, who is eighteen years of age, smokes a cigarito after each meal, would dance upon occasion, I have no doubt, the *Seguidilla* or the *Jota Aragonese*, and who weighs just four pounds and three quarters avoidupois. After the Señorita Lucia, I will trouble you, if you please, for "General Mite," sixteen years of age, and weighing nine pounds; "Commodore" Foote and Miss Jenny Quigly, who are somewhat taller than Lucia and Mite, but are both considerably smaller than the smallest dwarfs ever seen in this country. I was in Dwarfland all that Christmas night, in bed; and dreamed that I was Count Bornlausky, and that Sir Jeffrey Hudson, maddened by envy of my exiguity, was pursuing me to slay me. G. A. S.





THE LATE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.



THE LATE MR. FRANK BUCKLAND.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.

The late Duchess of Westminster, who died at Branksome Towers, Bournemouth, on Sunday, the 19th ult., was Lady Constance Gertrade Leveson-Gower, fourth daughter of George Granville, second Duke of Sutherland, K.G., by his marriage with Lady Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana Howard, third daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, and was born on June 16, 1834. She was married in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on April 28, 1852, to Hugh Lupus, Earl Grosvenor, who succeeded his father in the Marquisate of Westminster in October, 1869, and was elevated to a Dukedom in 1874. Her Grace has left a family of five sons and three daughters surviving. The eldest son, Victor Alexander, Earl Grosvenor, to whom the Queen stood sponsor in person, was born in April, 1853, and is married to Lady Sibell Mary Lumley, youngest daughter of the Earl of Scarborough. Of

the late Duchess's daughters, the eldest is now Marchioness of Ormonde, and the second is married to the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, eldest son of Lord Chesham. The late Duchess was sister of the present Duke of Sutherland, the Duchess of Leinster, of Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower, the late Duchess of Argyll, and the late Lady Blantyre.

Our Portrait of the Duchess is from a photograph taken by Mr. Bassano.

THE LATE MR. FRANK BUCKLAND.

The death of Mr. Frank Trevelyan Buckland, her Majesty's Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, was announced last week. He was the eldest son of the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, the eminent geologist. He was born Dec. 17, 1826, and was educated at Winchester, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He inherited much of his father's originality

and keen powers of observation, and from boyhood developed a strong bias towards natural history and physical science. He never pursued his father's favourite study of geology, but applied himself to the medical profession. Having studied medicine in Paris and London, and served as house surgeon to St. George's Hospital, he entered the 2nd Life Guards in 1854 as assistant surgeon. Mr. Buckland's passion for natural history, and especially the piscicultural branch of the science, soon absorbed all his thoughts. He left the Life Guards in 1863, and for some time was a constant contributor to the *Field* newspaper and other periodicals. In 1866, with the late Mr. W. Fennell, the first Inspector of English Salmon Fisheries, Mr. Buckland projected and started *Land and Water*. He conducted its intelligence in regard to sea and river fisheries and practical natural history, and contributed to it up to the very day before his death. In 1867 Mr. Buckland was appointed Inspector of English Salmon Fisheries, and since



THE BASUTO WAR: COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS RECONNOITRING—RETURN OF THE SCOUT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

then his labours have been unremitting. No one has done more to popularise the subject of fishery cultivation and preservation, not only in England, but throughout the world. His advice was sought by the Governments of Russia, Germany, France, and America, as well as our own colonies. His efforts for the introduction of salmon and trout into the Australian and New Zealand waters are well known. In 1870 Mr. Buckland was appointed special commissioner for the salmon fisheries of Scotland. He published a report on the Norfolk fisheries, which led to the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act of 1877. In the same year he was one of a Commission to inquire into the crab and lobster fisheries of England and Scotland, which resulted in an Act of Parliament for the protection of those molluscs. In 1877 he served on a Commission of Inquiry into the herring fisheries. In the next year he was engaged upon the Commission relative to the sea fisheries around England and Wales, the report upon which was published last year by Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Spencer Walpole. Mr. Buckland's researches into the mysterious salmon disease have attracted much attention. It would be impossible to give a full list of his contributions towards the development and preservation of our fisheries. His museum at South Kensington, collected at his own expense, is a monument of the industry with which he sought to gather information connected with the fisheries for the public benefit.

The Extra Supplement.

"CHARITY."

In the excellent picture we engrave, by the able Hungarian painter Benczur, we are carried back to the most grandiose time, at least as regards externals, in German history—the Maximilian era. The costumes, though extravagant in form and cumbersome in their amplitude, were at no period richer or more costly in material or more picturesque in general effect. The recent celebration at Cologne of the completion of the cathedral gave some idea of how widely different from our prosaic nineteenth century was the whole aspect of life towards the Gothic and early Renaissance epochs. We have before us a glimpse of what is meant in this stately figure of a noble lady, gracefully lifting her train as she passes out of church (her daughter leaning lovingly on her arm)—with her long sumptuous dress and puffed sleeves of velvets, silks, and satins, embroideries and gold tissues, an elaborate *châtelaine* by her side, and massive gold chain suspended round her neck, the whole foiled by the great bowed head-dress. As she passes the church portal she does not forget to drop a coin into the hat of the poor old beggar. Alms-giving was then one of the first, if not the first duty of a Christian, and the incident may be fittingly dwelt upon at this season, when charity is more needful and more incumbent on us than at any other. We have the poor always with it: metaphorically they lie at our own, as well as the church door: the aged, the sick, the halt, the blind, without shelter, food, or clothing, incapable of or without work. Let us, then, relieve them if we would enjoy, and doubly enjoy, that which we possess.

During the afternoon of Christmas Day the Queen distributed gifts to the old labourers and their wives on the Osborne estate, and to the children attending Whippingham School. Her Majesty's New-Year's gifts, consisting of beef and coals, will be presented to the poor of the parishes of New Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer to-day (Saturday). Her Majesty likewise gives a donation to the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor.

Christmas was celebrated at Sandringham in a truly national manner, the kind thoughtfulness of the Prince and Princess of Wales providing that no cottage on the estate should be destitute of the means of enjoying the traditional Christmas dinner.

Lord Windsor, of Oakley Park, near Ludlow, distributed 1000 lb. of Christmas beef to the poor on his Lordship's Shropshire estates at Bromfield last Saturday, with a proportionate number of loaves of bread, for every family on the Hewell Grange estate, near Bromsgrove.

In London charity was open-handed. In most of the workhouses the inmates were supplied with some extras. In the Marylebone and other unions where the guardians are unable to supplement workhouse fare from the poor-rate, private subscriptions were solicited, so that the poor of the workhouse might be served with roast beef, plum-pudding, and a glass of ale. Five hundred and forty of the poorest families in the district of St. John's-wood and Marylebone were relieved on Christmas Eve at St. John's-wood Congregational Church, in accordance with a custom which has been observed for the last twenty-two years. The doles were distributed entirely without reference to religious creed. At the Moor-street Mission Hall, St. Giles's, there was a distribution of food for the Christmas dinners of 1500 persons, through the agency of the Bloomsbury Chapel Domestic Mission. Upwards of 800 of the homeless poor sat down to the Christmas dinner, which was given as usual at the Field-lane Refugees and Ragged Schools, Vine-street, Clerkenwell-road. Eleven hundred families were provided with a Christmas dinner from the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen. In the Lisson-grove School-room on Thursday week 1000 lb. of tea was given away, in 11b. packets, by Messrs. Spencer, Turner, and Boldero.

These are only a very few instances of the gracious manner in which Christmas has been kept, with true Christmas spirit, in town and country.

"THE NEW YEAR."

Perhaps the pretty allegorical picture with which—and all good wishes—we greet our readers on the first page of the first Number of a New-Year's issue may be found to have more suggestive meaning than might at first sight appear. The Old Year, or, if you will, Old Father Time, typified in that patriarchal figure, has the white hair and some, at least, of the wrinkles of advanced age; but he is not emaciated, decrepit, moribund, as often represented. He is still hale and hearty; for Time, however old, never dies, and the old year lives in the new; he has strength to support his little offspring with that heavily-laden lapful of promised blessings; his aspect claims our reverence and respect, and his countenance beams with beneficence, for has he not shown towards us all a father's forethought and care, has he not guided us and ordered our path for good in a thousand ways? So, too, with his little charge, the New Year—it is not the figure of a newly-born babe, plump it may be, with the promise of lusty youth and robust manhood, but still a suckling and unable to stand or walk alone, such as we often see. Our young beautiful fair-haired new friend will be able to take care of himself, at least we hope so. The eyes with which he recognises us, or that are looking into the future, are bright with hope and intelligence; while a smile of love and anticipated pleasure plays on his lips. And thus it is:

the Old Year still lives with us—with its experience and lessons, if also with its grey hairs, and Time furrows, and, alas, its sorrows! The New Year comes to meet us not as an entirely new acquaintance, or helpless nursing, though with no touch as yet of sorrow or trace of time, but with child-like hope, affection, promise—may the child prove "father to the man"—and laden with the lovely roses of spring, and the full-eared wheat and sun-ripened fruits of autumn.

A NEW-YEAR'S PROMISE.

With the Old Year ended
Hope's bright promise sped!
Once more unfulfilled,
All its dreams are fled!
Sick my heart, and fainting
To have hoped in vain.
How, then, shall the spirit
Dream those dreams again?
Shall the fields lie barren
Though no flowers spring?
Shall the groves sleep ever
Though no wild-birds sing?
Shall the darkness deepen
And no dawn be near?
Or thy life be shadowed
And no Sunshine cheer?
Violets shalt thou gather
Ere the snow-wreaths melt!
Birds shall carol round thee
Ere the Zephyr's felt!
Rosily the morrow
Bursts the shroud of night!
Then forget thy sorrow
In the New Year's Light!—H. HALL.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrams from the Cape confirm the news that the Boers in the Transvaal have risen against the British Government and re-established a Republican form of government, after having occupied the town of Heidelberg. Full confirmation has been given to the painful report from the Cape which reached this country on Thursday week. An official telegraphic despatch received at the Colonial Office states that the head-quarters and two hundred and fifty men of the 94th Foot were assailed and overpowered by the Boers between Leydenberg and Pretoria; that one hundred and twenty were killed or wounded, and that "the rest were taken." It is added that the colours were saved, but we are not informed how or by whom that fortunate result was effected. The General Officer commanding in Natal, who forwards the brief account, justly remarks that the sanguinary incident materially alters the situation, since it will encourage the Boers, who "will now feel themselves committed." But the *Times* correspondent at Durban telegraphed on Monday that "the report of the disaster to the 94th Regiment was exaggerated. Thirty men were killed and wounded. The remainder were disarmed and allowed to proceed to Pretoria. The steamer Anglian, with 140 soldiers on board, arrived at Natal to-day." The correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following despatch, which bears the same date:—"The Boers have released the prisoners belonging to the 94th Regiment, and have sent them to Pretoria. It is supposed that the leaders of the rebellion disapprove of the massacre, and are anxious to disclaim all responsibility for it." Though we should be glad to learn that the first accounts of the massacre of a company of the 94th Regiment by the Boers were exaggerated, yet the latest official telegram from Sir Pomeroy Colley does not lead us to believe that such is the case. The despatch adds the name of Lieutenant Hume to the list of casualties previously sent, and it is further stated that Dr. Ward was the only unwounded officer. As, therefore, all the officers suffered, it may be reasonably supposed that at least half the men were, as reported, killed or maimed. The following telegram has been received at the War Office from the General Officer Commanding in Natal to the Secretary of State for War:—"Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 27, 1880.—Magistrate Kimberley reports large force Boers occupied Potchefstroom, killing one officer, four English residents. Officer commanding camp, after warning Boers, shelled them out of buildings occupied. Boers evacuated town with loss one hundred killed and many wounded."

Several items of news respecting the native risings at various points are given in the telegrams. Among them is the complete rout of Umhlonhlo with the loss of three hundred men and a large number of cattle; and the repulse of a large Basuto force by Colonel Carrington, between Mafeteng and Morija. We give in the present Number an Illustration of Colonial Volunteers reconnoitring in Basuto land.

Sir Bartle Frere has addressed to Lord Kimberley a long letter acknowledging the Colonial Secretary's despatch of Oct. 14, and dealing in detail with the action taken by the Government with regard to the disarmament of the Basutos. He states that Government, by approving Sir Garnet Wolseley's suggestions restricting the employment of Imperial officers in organising colonial defences, materially augmented the difficulties of the situation. Sir Bartle calls upon the Colonial Secretary to publish this despatch.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

The War Office have determined that the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, now stationed at Norwich, shall be dispatched to Natal, in compliance with the demand of the General Officer commanding there, for a cavalry regiment as reinforcement. It has been determined also to send out to the Transvaal a battery of artillery, and the Transport Department of the Admiralty have been requested to provide accommodation for the artillery, together with the cavalry. The National Company's steamer Queen has been ordered for survey to carry the head-quarters of the 6th Dragoons, but it is not expected that the vessel will be ready for at least ten days to come. The 97th Regiment left Gibraltar yesterday in the troop-ship Tamar for Cape Town and Natal. The Euphrates troop-ship is now due at Bombay to take home cavalry, and the 15th Hussars are on the roster to return to England; but until some more definite information as to the military position in the Transvaal is received no decision has been come to respecting the employment of the cavalry returning from India. Inquiries have been made, but have not yet been answered, as to the requirements of the Natal Government for infantry. The 91st Highlanders are in readiness at Cape Town to be sent to the Transvaal if requisitioned, and the Cape Colony Government has signified its readiness to spare them. The 97th Regiment is expected at Natal within a fortnight; and there are some companies of infantry at Mauritius also in readiness, and within ten days of Natal, if called upon.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has contributed an article on Christmas to the new number of the *Girl's Own Paper*.

PREPARING FOR THE PANTOMIME.

A Christmas pantomime has been aptly called "a manufactory of pleasure;" and the back of a pantomime-stage, with its ropes and pulleys, its tackle and bridges, its yawning chasms, docks, and lifts, has been inevitably compared to the busy deck of a seagoing ship; but it is an open question whether a third of the audience sitting comfortably in front has any idea of the labour involved or the discipline required in getting ready one of these elaborate shows for the delight of young and old on Boxing Night. It all looks so very easy when it is done. The conductor takes his seat in the orchestra, and strikes up the popular airs: a bell rings, and the curtain goes up, discovering cloudland or a demon kitchen: flowers open their petals and bloom out little fairies: ballets dance before us with easy grace and faultless precision: lilliputian armies advance, to the intense delight of the children: a small flag is seen waving at the prompter's box, bringing on armies of amazons, painted processions, and animated heads: the clouds drift away, and we see the transformation scene, with its various stages of accentuated beauty; pretty girls seem to be flying in the air or lolling upon beds of roses; each moment of watching discloses fresh points to admire. There is a dazzle of silver and gold and an indescribable shimmer of tinsel. The coloured fires are lighted. The scene-painter and the manager make their bow, and then, in a few seconds more, we are whirled into the excitement of the harlequinade, with its tricks, its scrambles, and its never-ending variety. We get up from the contemplation of all this almost weary with the changes and the combinations. We are pleased to express our approval and to say that it was all as smooth as machinery and went like clockwork; but how surprised the audience would be if suddenly the whole stage could be reversed, in order to show the immense labour that each performance of a pantomime entails.

It is altogether erroneous to suppose that there is the slightest fascination or allurements in the busy, throbbing life behind the scenes. Strangers are not only in the way, but are made to feel that their room would be far more acceptable than their company. There is no time or place here for small compliments or quiet conversation. The players are at business now; they cannot be disturbed; nay, more, to distract the attention of any one of the hundreds stationed at responsible posts would be worse than to create confusion—it might cause hideous accidents, or even death. On the accurate timing of the prompter's bell depends the safety of scores of girls and children. It signals to the lowest depths and the topmost heights; each change and movement of scenery, each shift of machinery is timed to signal and warned by "cues;" the prompter and his assistants are in command of the ship, and as much direct responsibility is entailed on them as on the captain of a Channel steamer.

Just let us come behind the scenes and see what it is like, having exchanged the calm process of contemplation for what may be fairly called an organised confusion. Those who are inexperienced in the mere business of the stage cannot conceive how order can be produced from all this chaos. Carpenters in gangs, and all under subordinate command, are ready at the ropes that would puzzle an experienced Jack Tar; scene-shifters are watching with eager attention for their signal; fairies and amazons are edging their way through the crowd to be strapped on to the irons, or to fall into their ranks, and in every available corner there is a wonderful medley of animals, birds, beasts, fishes, dancers, and peripatetic toys. No maze in a holiday garden is more difficult to thread, and woe betide anyone who, without a trustworthy guide, attempts to make his way from one side of the stage to the other, or would have the hardihood, without a compass, to sail amidst these waves of pleasure and arrive in safety at the comparative peace of a quiet harbour known as the stage-door.

But, although the confusion of this stage would appear inextricable to the mere layman, practice has made perfect, and everyone knows, more or less, what to do at the right moment. The majority of those present are old hands; they have been trained to pantomimes all their lifetime; they understand the necessity of punctuality and order, and they have a wholesome dread of the fines that are rigorously administered. The new comers fall into the ranks like other recruits, and receive the assistance of the friends and companions by whom they are surrounded. Without absolute discipline a pantomime would be impossible, and obedience is exacted, from the most popular performer down to the humblest scene-shifter. For weeks and weeks past, all through the dull days of November and December, the various departments have been converging towards the centre of preparation. The ballet-girls have been drilled and trained at some school removed from the theatre; the band has practised in some deserted music-room; the scenery has come in piecemeal from some shop or warehouse over the water; the property-room has been busily employed ever since the leaves were on the autumn trees; in the heat of summer-time the pantomime book was written, and the mere words of the text form the very lightest part of the performers' labour; and those armies and processions of little children have been taken by themselves—drilled, taught, scolded, coaxed, and corrected morning after morning by the indefatigable stage manager or one of his assistants. Children who, with all deference to the School Board, know very little of their mother tongue, are taught to speak intelligently, to pronounce clearly, and to sing in tune, to say nothing of an invaluable lesson in precision and deportment. Everything is reduced to ultimate order by system; and there is framed for the guidance of everybody, from the highest to the lowest, a code of signals that must be obeyed by the popular artist who is paid a salary of forty pounds a week down to the humble supernumerary who comes on for a shilling a night in a rally, and flings a bunch of turnips at the head of the mischievous clown.

There are two sides to every question; and the sooner the public mind is disabused from the idea that fashion and frivolity have easy access to this industrious factory the better. To indulge in any laxity of the kind would be fatal to the success of any theatre, and it would be a very short-sighted policy on the part of any management to allow any talking to the men and women at the pantomime wheel. Women and children alike are well cared for, and when they are not wanted on the stage, are soon hurried down to their own rooms, that are made sufficiently warm and comfortable. Mothers can come and look after their little ones, and fathers and brothers do not fail to fetch home the girls when work is over; and though the manufactory is one of pleasure and not of commerce, and though the machinery is erected for the elaboration of transformation scenes and sylvan panoramas instead of cotton fabrics or steel pens, there is as much care required and responsibility involved in the preparation of a pantomime as in the conduct of any huge commercial place of business.

We give Illustrations on page 4 of incidents connected with the rehearsal of the "Valentine and Orson" pantomime at Covent Garden Theatre.



CHARITY.

FROM THE PICTURE BY M. BENZUR.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Monday, Dec. 27.

Adieu! year of scandals, of agitation, of pornography, of false accusations, of bitter recriminations! It is all over with 1880. Hurrah for 1881! Need I recall all the sad events of the past year—the deaths, the quarrels, the ignominies? Gustave Flaubert lowered into a grave too narrow for his stature; gigantic as his genius, Adelaide Neilson lying on the cold marble of the Morgue, Madame Thiers, Edouard Fournier; the return of the Communist exiles—of Rochefort, of Humbert, of Louise Michel, angel of the Commune, haggard and prophetic; the charges against General de Cissey, the expulsion of the religious orders, the bitter fight of parties, the disgraceful scenes in the French Chambers? No. Let the ugly sides of 1880 be buried in oblivion, and let us remember that it was the year in which was passed the law on obligatory and secular education, and that for the French nation at large it has been a period of unusual prosperity and happiness. The proof of this is that, while it is the rule in Europe for all States to balance their Budgets by a deficit, the French Budget for 1880 will show an excess over the estimates of something like 177,000,000 of francs. When the direct and indirect taxes of a country come into the Treasury so readily and so abundantly it is a sure sign that the country has plenty of money; indeed, the only cry is for more ports and harbours, and more means of communication.

As regards of public wealth and prosperity, I may mention a remarkable book that has just been published by the eminent economist, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, "Essai sur la repartition des Richesses." This book proves by facts and figures that it is not true that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. On the contrary, the poor are becoming better off and the rich are obtaining less benefit from their riches. In short, that the inequality of private fortunes is gradually diminishing, and that, provided no material causes interfere with the economical development now in progress, there is every reason to believe that pauperism will gradually disappear from the face of the earth. Were it any other than so clear-headed and unparadoxical a writer as M. Leroy-Beaulieu who made this consoling statement we should be apt, perhaps, to scoff at it. As it is, we can only hope that the dream may soon be realised.

As I have said above, the Chamber of Deputies has voted the bill on compulsory and secular education. The bill has been framed so as to suit the manners and necessities of the country, and the legal sanctions are very mild in form. Moral pressure will be exhausted to the very utmost before fines and imprisonment will be inflicted on recalcitrant parents. As regards child-labour in industry and agriculture, the local school boards will be empowered to close the schools for three months when that labour is most needed, or to dispense the children from half the classes. The ordinary vacations will take up two months out of the year, so that in the country districts, for instance, the children will go to school only seven months out of the year.

Contrary to all precedent, Parliament has taken no Christmas vacation. Both Houses have been sitting daily, and deputies and senators have not been, perhaps, in the best of tempers. The Cissey Committee is still sitting, and in the course of its inquiries a letter was handed in by M. Laisant from the widow Duvergier d'Hauranne accusing M. Emile de Girardin of being nothing less than the chief of the German spies at Paris. Yesterday M. de Girardin appealed to the Chamber on the accusation, which is, indeed, ridiculous enough, and the Chamber virtually gave him a vote of confidence. On Friday the Tribunal of the Seine inflicted small fines on four journals accused of having defamed the Baroness de Kaulla, the separated wife of Colonel Jung, whose conduct started this wretched Cissey scandal. While giving Madame de Kaulla a verdict against her defamers, the Court severely stigmatised her conduct, and told her that she "was no better than she should be." M. de Girardin is so disgusted with the interference of the Rocheforts and Laisants in public affairs, and with the era of *potins* in which we now live, that he has finally decided to retire from public life, and to take refuge at San Remo next year.

Christmas has passed in Paris with the usual gaiety and Garagantuan feasting. Now, the New-Year's fair is in full swing, and all the Boulevards and avenues of the city are lined with booths. Fancy Oxford-street and Regent-street lined with gingerbread stalls, and booths full of toys, dolls' furniture, cheap-jack wares, *articles de Paris*, stationery, canaries in cages, and all the useless nick-nacks that human ingenuity can imagine! The great confectioners have not enough hands to serve their customers, and their stocks of *bonnons* in elegant boxes and bags threaten every moment to be exhausted. Everybody is preparing to pay the terrible social tax of New-Year's Day, when presents are not spontaneous but obligatory. *Etreennes* are a burden under which all the Parisians groan, but which none of them dare to shake off, being, as they are, the most patient and long-suffering people in the world, witness *queues* at theatre-doors, and waiting-rooms at the railway stations.

M. Jules Claretie (who, by-the-way, has spoken in high terms of the Christmas Number of the *Illustrated London News* in *Le Temps*) suggests that the epitaph of the year 1880 might be:—*Ci-gît 1880—l'Année pornographique*. It might be called with equal justice *l'Année des Cochons*. The companion of Saint Anthony has been in high honour throughout the year. It began as the *petit cochon porte-bonheur*, in the form of a little silver pig hanging from a bracelet; and, after passing through all the phases of jewellery and feminine ornament, it has ended—in *boudin*, of course, on Christmas even—but also in sugar and in gay-coloured satin in the form of a *boubon* box. No present could be more appropriate on New-Year's Day than a delicious little pig in rose and yellow satin, full of *fondants*, *pralines*, and *marrons glacés*. That is the last word of Parisian inventiveness.

Mlle. Lloyd and Mlle. Julia Bartet have been elected sociétaires of the Comédie Française. The committee of that theatre have accepted the resignation of Madame Provost-Ponsin, who retires on account of ill-health.

M. Maxime du Camp was received at the French Academy on Thursday. M. du Camp, who is the historian of the Commune, owed his election to ephemeral political causes, and his reception speech was one of the poorest that has been heard at the Academy for a long time. M. du Camp has been everything but a stylist. He has been a photographer—the first who applied photography to book-illustration—a traveller, a Garibaldian, a novelist, a poet, a historian, without attaining brilliancy in any department. M. Caro, who replied to his speech, was maliciously true when he said to him, with a double reference:—"Vous êtes revenu de bien loin à l'Académie, Monsieur!"

Postscript.—The Senate has to-day (Tuesday) adopted the Budget of Receipts with the slight alterations of its amendments made by the Chamber. A conflict has thus been definitively avoided between the two Houses, which have now adjourned until January 11.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Boxing Night, while Pantomime—and Pantomime only—was holding high sway at those two whilom homes of the "legitimate" drama, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, Mr. Edwin Booth, at the New Princess's, gave another proof of his rare versatility as a tragedian, and added yet another entry to his roll of marked successes by his interpretation of the character of Bertuccio in the late Mr. Tom Taylor's interesting though unequal drama of "The Fool's Revenge." The regretted playwright was thoroughly justified in pointing out in the printed preface to this drama (in which at old Sadler's Wells more than twenty years ago I remember to have seen the late Samuel Phelps play the part of the Jester) that his "Fool's Revenge" was neither (as some critics of the time held it to be) a simple translation of Victor Hugo's drama, "Le Roi s'Amuse," nor a mere *refacciamento* of the libretto of Verdi's opera of "Rigoletto." There is, indeed, a great deal more of Mr. Tom Taylor than of Victor Hugo or Verdi's librettist in "The Fool's Revenge;" but serious students of dramatic literature will scarcely agree with Mr. Taylor in his estimate of "Le Roi s'Amuse" as a play "wanting in dramatic motive and cohesion," and "defective in that central secret of stage effect, climax." Such serious students will opine that "Le Roi s'Amuse" is a magnificent tragedy, replete with dramatic motive and never lacking in cohesion, and that its catastrophe presents a very striking climax indeed. Whether the incident of the corpse of the Jester's murdered daughter being brought in a sack *coram publico* is, as Mr. Taylor seemed to think it was, "inadmissible on the English stage," is a very moot point. The modern playgoing public will stand a great deal in the way of physical horrors, nowadays. During many years the hideously repulsive nature of the plot of "Lucrezia Borgia" was sufficient to relegate English translations of the unsavoury although splendid play to the transpontine or to the provincial theatres. At the Italian Opera "Lucrezia" was tolerated, first, through the glorious music of Donizetti, to which the story was wedded; and, next, because the majority of the audience were unable to understand the Italian libretto, or (from the vileness of the English translation thereof) to make out very much of what the story of the terrible Duchess of Ferrara was composed. Similarly, in "Rigoletto," the ears of the amateurs are too fully captivated by the dulcet strains of "Donna è mobile" to care much about the why or the wherefore of the poor young girl in the sack; yet, as regards both dramas, it is quite open to discussion whether a public which, night after night, witnesses and applauds, without any qualms of offended taste, exhibitions of murder and suicide in modern dramas, would be very much shocked at the spectacle of "Lucrezia" (Miss Geneviève Ward has repeatedly played the part in the provinces; but I know not whether she has ever played it in London) poisoning her guests at supper and then introducing a party of bare-footed friars to sing a funeral dirge over her victims; or of Triboulet, discovering the body in the sack is that of his beloved child Blanche, and that he has been the cause of her death. After the poisoning scene in "A New Trial," I entertain few misgivings as to the digestive powers of the British public in the way of horrors.

The death, by poison, of Galeotto Manfredi, Duke of Faenza, at the hands of his wife, Francesca Bentivoglio, may be, as we are told in the preface to "The Fool's Revenge," historical; and "the atmosphere of a petty Italian Court of the Fifteenth Century" may be well suited as a medium for presenting the jester's wrongs, his rooted purpose of revenge, and the miscarriage of that purpose. Unfortunately, the "atmosphere" of "The Fool's Revenge" is not that of "a petty Italian Court in the Fifteenth, nor any other century, that I am aware of. The atmosphere is that of British melodrama, pure and simple, essentially "stagey" and artificial, and sometimes verging on the transpontine in the crudity of its situations of abduction and assassination. The "ladder" scene, in which Fiordilisa, in mistake for the Countess Malatesta, is carried off by Galeotto and his reprobate associates, is a kind of Cobourg travesty of the ancient fable of Jupiter and Alcmena; and, when Francesca decides upon poisoning her husband, she puts the doctor's stuff into the goblets with as much equanimity as though she were adding a dash of curaçao to a tankard of Badminton. The drama is, nevertheless, smoothly, and in parts forcibly, written in blank verse, and is thus relieved from the utter melodramatic vulgarity into which, had the language been as commonly "sensational as the incidents," it must have drifted.

Mr. Edwin Booth is the life and spirit of the "Fool's Revenge." His real name is Antonio Bordiga. Albeit a deformed cripple, he found in early youth a woman to accept his hand and heart. As a notary public at Cesena, he lived happily with his consort and his infant child, Fiordilisa; when the profligate Commendatore Malatesta robs him of his wife. She soon afterwards dies. Antonio Bordiga has a brain fever, and after many years comes to the social surface again at the Court of Faenza, as the Duke's deformed and malevolently sardonic jester. His one purpose in life (beyond his passionate affection for his daughter, whom he has brought up in a convent, and who is kept in the strictest seclusion under the care of an ancient duenna) is to revenge himself on Malatesta, the betrayer of his wife. Thus he artfully incites the profligate Duke to carry off the Countess Malatesta. But certain of the courtiers have formed a counterplot to please the Duke and spite the jester, whom they hate, by carrying off his daughter. Warned of her danger by a troubadour kind of swain who has been in the habit of playing the lute under her window, and is respectfully enamoured of her, Fiordilisa escapes from her secluded dwelling just as the abductors are at her heels, and takes refuge at the Palazzo of the Countess Malatesta, a lady who on a previous occasion had protected her from molestation. But the Countess has been sent into the country by the jealous Commendatore, who, however, is chivalrous enough to offer hospitality to the lone and lorn Fiordilisa, whom he instals in his wife's own bedchamber. Thence she is abducted by the Ducal goodfornothings: the miserable Bertuccio, the jester, holding the ladder down while his daughter, muffled in blankets (and, it is to be presumed, gagged) is brought, and securely conveyed to the Ducal palace. When, in the next act, the unhappy buffoon learns the dastardly trick which has been played upon him, he becomes temporarily frantic, and, after repeated and vain attempts to gain admission to the banquetting-hall, where the Duke and his courtiers are holding high revels in the presence of the poor captive Fiordilisa, the jester bursts the door open; jumps on to the table; kicks over the drinking-cups, and is (apparently) dispatched by the swords of the courtiers. The profligate Duke has been meanwhile satisfactorily dispatched, the vindictive Francesca exulting at the dissolution of her unfaithful spouse; but before Bertuccio dies he forgives his enemy Malatesta, joins the hands of the sympathetic Troubadour and Fiordilisa, and confesses that vengeance is a Divine and not a human attribute.

The Bertuccio of Mr. Edwin Booth was, throughout, magnificent. That is the only sufficing epithet for it. His delineation of the character was so entirely novel, original,

and unexpected that the enthusiastic admiration of the audience was occasionally mingled with astonishment, partaking, more than once, of the nature of bewilderment and perplexity. So nearly did the extremes of the grotesque and the terrible touch each other, that for a moment one scarcely knew whether to smile at it or to be appalled at the ravings of the broken-hearted father. This was especially the case in the whimpered "Take me in, Take me in!" entreaty of the jester to the courtier when Bertuccio is repulsed from the door of the banquetting-chamber. He fondles, he fawns upon, he pats the knees of the man whom he thinks has influence enough to take him into the presence of Fiordilisa and her abductor. His yell of immeasurable despair when his suit is denied and he is rudely thrust from the door with a rough reminder that his "ape's tricks" are not wanted within, is something agonising to hear. His hysterical merriment conflicting with the wail of heartrending grief is a nobly artistic gloss on Gray's line, "Moody Madness Laughing Wild amid Severest Woe." The final catastrophe and scene of reconciliation, which have been altered by Mr. Edwin Booth himself from the text of Mr. Taylor, is not destitute of fine artistic effect; but it is not Mr. Booth's fault if throughout the part of Bertuccio, as throughout the drama itself, there runs a strong vein of "stagey" unreality and artificiality. Bertuccio is compelled to act the acting of a part; and it is his lot seldom, if ever, to be his real self. He must even, to his great muscular inconvenience, simulate a hobble and mimic a limp. He must have a voice, a mien, and language that are not only not his own, but that were not Bertuccio's own, whom the dramatist has made, with less ingenuity than ambition, *homo duplex* with a vengeance. Superb from first to last as is the Bertuccio of Mr. Edwin Booth, I would much rather see him as Triboulet, in an honest adaptation of Victor Hugo's "Roi s'Amuse," than in this Brummagem simulacrum of "a petty Italian Court of the Fifteenth Century." It is not real Faenza, but very flimsy English earthenware made up to imitate the Continental commodity.

Mr. Edwin Booth was tolerably well supported. Mr. William Redmund was an efficient representative of the worthless Duke Galeotto; and Mr. Charles Cartwright (who has considerably toned down since his memorable tearing of a passion to tatters in the play of "Richelieu") was pleasingly gallant as the respectfully enamoured Trovatore Serafino dell'Aquila. It is almost unnecessary to say that so consummate an actress as Mrs. Hermann Vezin made as much as could be made of the thankless part of the poison-dealing Duchess; and of Miss Gerard as Fiordilisa it is difficult to say more than that she looked extremely pretty and bore herself very gracefully. I am happy to be told that the lady is very young. She has plenty of time before her in which to learn that vigour, concentration, and passion, are essentials among the qualities of a leading actress. At present her acting is fertile in promise, but (with the bright exception of her mad scene in "Ophelia") it has been sadly deficient in performance.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

The close of the old year leaves, as usual, but little to be said of musical performances, most of which have been temporarily suspended in favour of pantomime and other entertainments appealing to holiday-makers. The last events of 1880 of any importance remaining for comment, and occurring too late for notice until now, were—Mr. Sims Reeves's Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, and a performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society last Monday evening. On the first-named occasion Madame Albani contributed to a varied programme, her share in which consisted of the Scena, "Sovvenir di miei prim' anni," from the Italian version of Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs," Haydn's air "With verdure clad" (encored), the ballad, "The Blue Bells of Scotland;" and, in association with Mr. Sims Reeves, the duet "Ah! morir," from Verdi's "Ernani" (also encored). The eminent prima donna was enthusiastically received, as was the concert-giver, who sang, with his usual success, Blumenthal's "The Requital," Balfe's "Come into the garden, Maud," and Davy's sea-song, "The Bay of Biscay." Mr. Reeves's son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, was unable to appear, owing to a continuation of the illness which prevented him from singing at the Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday week. Miss M. McKenzie, Mr. Pyatt, and members of the London Vocal Union contributed to Mr. Sims Reeves's programme, as did Mr. Carrodus, who played a brilliant violin solo of his own, and the important obbligato accompaniment to Hérold's scena.

The performance at Albert Hall of "The Messiah" on Boxing Day, conducted by Mr. Barnby, calls for no specific comment. The solo singers were Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Ludwig; and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

This (Saturday) afternoon Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts will be resumed. On Monday evening the Popular Concerts (also at St. James's Hall) will recommence, and the afternoon performances associated therewith will be continued on the following Saturday, in the evening of which day the performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music, directed by Mr. Charles Hallé, will be repeated. Mr. Carrodus will give a concert—at which he will play solos by various composers—on Jan. 20, at St. James's Hall, where, on the following evening, the third concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-ninth season will take place, the programme comprising Handel's "Coronation Anthem," "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's music to "Athalie."

On Jan. 25 Burns's birthday will be commemorated at St. James's Hall by a concert, at which Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and other well-known vocalists are to sing. On the same evening a concert, also of a national character, is to be given at the Royal Albert Hall, Madame Christine Nilsson being announced to appear.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will be resumed on Feb. 5; on the following Thursday the 143rd anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will be held at St. James's Hall, the Duke of Connaught presiding. On the 24th of the month the Philharmonic Society will open its 69th season, again under the conductorship of Mr. Cusins, but with some change of directors, six concerts instead of eight being announced—and during February Mr. Sims Reeves will give four Ballad concerts—also at St. James's Hall—being the last concerts of the kind at which he will sing previous to his farewell tour. The Bach Choir, directed by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, will give the first of two concerts on March 3, the second being fixed for April 6; on the 30th of which month Mr. W. Ganz's new series of orchestral concerts will begin; and during May and June nine grand concerts, directed by Herr Hans Richter, will be given, likewise at St. James's Hall. Of the arrangements of Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson for the spring and summer season, at the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre, no particulars are yet known.



THE STATE OF IRELAND: "BOYCOTTING" A TRADESMAN, COUNTY MAYO.—SEE PAGE 10.



DEPARTURE OF THE SCOTS GUARDS FROM LONDON FOR IRELAND.—SEE PAGE 10.



A SEASONABLE COMPLIMENT: CROWNING THE HERO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The prosecution by the Government of the leaders of the Irish Land League began on Tuesday in the Queen's Bench, Dublin. Lord Chief Justice May read a statement that, acting on the advice of friends, he meant not to preside, and upon his retirement the trial proceeded before Justices Fitzgerald and Barry. The preliminary proceedings, including the empanelling of a jury, occupied about two hours, and the remainder of the day was devoted to the opening speech of the Attorney-General, Mr. Law, Q.C. He said the traversers were charged with conspiring to prevent persons from paying rent, to incite tenants to resist the judgment of the Courts, and to reinstate evicted persons. He explained the law of conspiracy, and said it would be enough to show that the immediate object of the prisoners was mischievous. The only question for the jury would be, was there a combination among the traversers for an unlawful purpose; and he read passages from some of their speeches upon which he relied to prove the case for the Crown. On Wednesday the Attorney-General quoted extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. Gordon, Mr. Brennan, and other traversers, in which a resort to force was more or less plainly advocated. Many of the traversers, he hinted, found agitation profitable. The Land League had plenty of money, and its friends on the other side of the Atlantic allowed it to draw upon them to any extent. No doubt men like Mr. Brennan, who had been a clerk to a company, Mr. Boyton, the son of a publican, Mr. Gordon, a boot and shoe maker at Claremorris, Mr. O'Sullivan, who had been a schoolmaster, and Mr. Nally, who was nothing, had found the paid agency of the Land League a very profitable undertaking, and superior to their former occupations. The learned gentleman also said that the present prosecutions had been undertaken in order to put down an intolerable tyranny which overwhelmed by its power the poor as well as the rich. The Attorney-General had not concluded his address when the Court adjourned, at half-past three o'clock.

Dublin is described as like a town in military occupation, there is such a force of military and constabulary in the city.

The Irish members of Parliament held their usual meeting preliminary to the opening of Parliament in Dublin on Monday, the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Parnell was elected Chairman of the Party, and Mr. Justin McCarthy Vice-Chairman; and the Parliamentary Committee was selected. Resolutions were passed to the following effect:—That union among the Irish members was so absolutely essential that a large discretion must be conferred on the Parliamentary Committee, to which the members present in effect pledged themselves to submit; that the Irish members should sit on the Opposition side of the House; that any attempt to pass a Coercion Bill should be resisted to the utmost by every means in their power; and that the Parliamentary Committee should be instructed to prepare an amendment upon the Address to the Crown praying that no ejections might be enforced pending the consideration of the Land Bill. It was stated during the meeting that no English or Scotch bill would be allowed to be proceeded with until the arrears of Irish legislation had been wiped off.

A deputation representing the Corporation of Dublin waited upon Mr. Forster on Monday, urging the Government to introduce a bill to assimilate the franchises in Ireland to those in England. Mr. Forster said the Government intended the borough franchise should be made alike in the two countries. With regard to the county franchise, it would be as well not to meddle with it at present, as they were looking forward to a great change in the English county franchise and the Scotch county franchise, and perhaps the Irish franchise would be dealt with at the same time.

A riot took place in Dublin last Saturday night between some dragoons, artillery, and civilians. The former cursed "Parnell and the Land League;" the crowd threw stones, and the soldiers used their belts and whips. Eventually the police divided the combatants.

The reign of violence continues. Two policemen, while endeavouring to disperse a crowd in the city of Cork on Sunday morning, were fired upon with revolvers. One of them, named Manly, was struck in the thigh; he returned the fire with his revolver, and, it is believed, wounded one of his assailants. At Portadown on Friday night the house of a farmer named Berry, a tenant of Lord Lurgan, who had paid his rent in full, was burned to the ground and a large store of potatoes also destroyed. The outbuildings of his neighbour White, who had also paid his rent, were burned, together with a large quantity of hay. In the same district a man named Wortley, who had aided the police in their inquiries into agrarian outrages, was stabbed in the neck at the railway station. As a bailiff named Hill was returning to his home from Claremorris, on Thursday night, last week, he was set upon by four men, who knocked him down and severely beat him with sticks about the head and body. As the Rev. B. M. Boylan, C.C., was going on Sunday night from Inniskillen he was attacked by a party of men at Bromard and his horse stabbed. As the Hon. Mrs. Dunlop and her daughter were driving along their own avenue, in the neighbourhood of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth, on Saturday, they were fired at. Miss Dunlop jumped from the phaeton and chased the murderer, who took to flight. He escaped her; but she secured his gun, which he had been obliged to abandon. As the Rev. Canon Fleming, Protestant Rector of Ballinakill, in the county of Galway, was returning home on Sunday evening after performing Divine service in a distant part of the parish, and when within a quarter of a mile of his home, two shots were fired point-blank at him, the bullet from the first grazing his face, the second passing between him and his servant. These are a few of the many deeds of violence recorded.

Lady Lisgar, of the county of Cavan, has been "Boycotted." She was refused a car to convey her to Lord Headfort's house, where she was going to spend Christmas. The *Daily News* Special Commissioner in Ireland gives a series of Boycotting incidents. Mr. Nicholas Butler, J.P., who was one of the first landlords in the country to accept Griffith's valuation, has been Boycotted by the Crusheen, County Clare, branch of the Land League, his offence being that, in consequence of the diminution of his income, he had discharged some of his domestic servants. We give an illustration showing the Boycotting of a tradesman in County Mayo.

Subscriptions to the Boycott Relief Fund amount now to nearly £1400. Lord Clarendon Hamilton has consented to act as chairman. Among recent contributors are the Duke of Abercorn and the Dean of Llandaff.

The "Defence Fund" which was opened by the *Freeman's Journal* is now closed, over £8000 having been received. The Land League, however, say that they will require £20,000, and continue to levy contributions.

In view of the action taken by the Land League, the Emergency Committee of the Orange lodges in Ireland have issued a series of instructions to the district masters, directing them how to afford protection and aid to persons who are being persecuted, or are prevented by intimidation or threats from carrying out their legal liabilities by reason of the emissaries of the same organisation.

Replying to a memorial signed by upwards of 700 of the magisterial executive of Ireland, drawing attention to the alarming condition of the country, Mr. Gladstone has written a brief note to the effect that the attention of Parliament will be called to the subject next week.

DEPARTURE OF SCOTS GUARDS FOR IRELAND.

Her Majesty's Government have lately thought it needful to send large military reinforcements to uphold the administration of the law in Ireland, which has been so greatly prejudiced and obstructed by the Land League agitation. On Monday last week, in the evening, the 1st Battalion of Scots Guards left London for Dublin by way of Holyhead. Their departure had only been ordered three or four days, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the men, some of whom were on leave in the northerly parts of Scotland, could be got together. But all hastened to the rendezvous on being called in. At Wellington Barracks headquarters there were eight companies, and two at Kensington; but, the battalion not being up to strength, volunteers were ordered from the 2nd Battalion at Windsor. These had been expected for headquarters, via the South-Western Railway, but the order was countermanded on the Sunday evening. The advance party left Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, on the Sunday evening, marching to the Euston-square station of the London and North-Western Railway. The remainder of the battalion, on the Monday evening, marched out of barracks to the Victoria Station, and were conveyed, by the West London Railway, from Clapham Junction to Willesden, where they got upon the London and North-Western line. They mustered 671 rank and file, with thirty officers. The men, in heavy marching order, paraded at Wellington Barracks at half-past four, and were inspected by their commandant. Headed by the band of the Coldstream Guards, they marched to Victoria Station, where an immense crowd assembled and cheered the troops. They took their places in two trains of the London and North-Western Company, the first of which started at three minutes past six, and the second ten minutes later, the band playing "God Save the Queen" and the men cheering lustily. An illustration of the departure of the Scots Guards will be found in this Number of our Journal.—A company of the Royal Engineers has left Aldershot for Ireland.

CROWNING THE HERO.

"A Seasonable Compliment," indeed, when the gallant Major has come home from the recent campaigns in Afghanistan, with his share of military honour for good service in the field, is the graceful act of these young ladies at the Christmas party, where he appears a very gentlemanly "Lion." The old song—a classic English Ode, set to fine music in the old fighting and singing days—proclaims it as a maxim for all time, that "None but the brave deserve the fair." We suppose it may still be the personal opinion of many of the fair sex, even in this country, that all officers of the Army and Navy, being *ex officio* brave—to whom should be added the Militia and Volunteers—are entitled, man for man, to a larger share of feminine regard than their brothers in the civil professions. Ladies will think as they please upon this and every other question; and few sensible men, who do not happen to wear the Queen's uniform, will entertain the slightest jealousy of those social attentions which are commonly bestowed on those who do. Whatever may be said of French or Prussian military officers, and their frequent assumption of personal superiority to other classes of their fellow-countrymen, we seldom or never meet with an Englishman, of any commissioned rank in the Army, whose behaviour shows any disposition to claim an undue degree of importance in society upon this account. In general, they bear so modestly the distinctions which they have so fairly earned in the public service, and which were never more fully appreciated than at the present time, that nobody would or could be inclined to grudge a newly-promoted V.C. or C.B., or one who has simply been "mentioned in despatches," such an agreeable private token of esteem as we see here conferred upon the hero of a drawing-room reception.

THE COURT.

The Royal family party who joined her Majesty and Princess Beatrice at Osborne for the Christmas included Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold.

The Duke of Connaught went to Aldershot on Thursday week and inspected the first battalion of the 60th Rifles previous to their departure for Ireland this day, returning in the evening to Osborne.

On Christmas Eve the Queen distributed gifts to the old labourers and their wives on the Osborne estate and to the children attending Whippingham School. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, entered the Servants' Hall, where the ladies and gentlemen of the Household were assembled, shortly after four o'clock, and, assisted by the Princesses, handed the gifts to each recipient. A Christmas-tree was prepared for the children. The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero and their family and Lady Cowell and family were invited to be present.

The Queen, Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church on Christmas Day, the Rev. Canon Prothero officiating.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at Osborne by Canon Prothero, at which all the Royal family were present.

Colonel Barry Drew, commanding the troops at Parkhurst, and Colonel G. Maude joined the Royal dinner circle on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Osborne on Tuesday. The Queen, with Princess Louise, paid a visit to the Hon. Lady Ponsonby.

Her Majesty was represented at the funeral of the Duchess of Westminster by Lord Alfred Paget, who placed a wreath on the coffin, sent by the Queen. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian joined the funeral procession, as also the representatives of the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise of Lorne, and Prince Leopold, all bearing floral tributes.

The Dowager Marchioness of Ely has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady-in-Waiting, and the Hon. Evelyn Paget has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel Maude has left Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, after attending the funeral of the Duchess of Westminster, proceeded to Sandringham, the Princess and her daughters having previously arrived from town. Their Royal Highnesses were present on Christmas Eve at the annual distribution of Christmas cheer to all the cottagers on the Royal estate. On Christmas morning the Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the park, which was

tastefully decorated, the Rev. F. Hervey, M.A., Rector of Sandringham (with Babingley and West Newton) officiating. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses went to the service at West Newton church, when the Rev. Theodore Calliphronas, Curate of the parish, officiated; and on Sunday the Royal family were present at Sandringham church, the Rev. F. Hervey performing the service. The Prince and Princess have been entertaining a large party during the week. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Christian arrived at Sandringham on Tuesday.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Government House, Portsmouth, on a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar (General Commanding the Southern District) and Countess Dornberg. The Duke has been making an inspection of the coastguard.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Criterion Theatre a few evenings since, and the Duchess has been to see the American Midgets at Piccadilly Hall. Their Royal Highnesses will go on a visit to Lord and Lady Alington at Criche House next Monday. The Duke has consented to act as president of the council interested in establishing coffee taverns for the Army and Auxiliary Forces.

Princess Christian on Wednesday opened a new Cottage Hospital at Englefield-green, near Egham, on the confines of Windsor Park. The building has cost £2500, the money being raised by subscription. The Bishop of Winchester and the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Vicar of Egham, officiated.

Prince Leopold was present at the marriage of Mr. Arnold Royle, Surgeon in Ordinary to his Royal Highness, to Cicely Jane Longueville (second daughter of Mr. Thomas Snow, barrister-at-law, Liverpool), which took place at St. James's, Piccadilly, on the 20th ult. The Rev. Canon Duckworth, assisted by the Rev. John E. Kempe, performed the ceremony. The Prince proposed the bride's health at the breakfast at the Alexandra Hotel. The newly married pair left for the Continent. The presents included a pair of silver candlesticks from the Prince and Princess of Wales, a diamond and ruby bracelet from Prince Leopold, silver salt-cellars from the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and a pair of silver candlesticks from Princess Louise of Lorne. Prince Leopold has promised to preside at the annual festival dinner in aid of the funds of University College Hospital, on May 20 next, at Willis's Rooms.

CLOSE OF THE RECESS.

The Parliamentary Recess is virtually over. With the advent of the New Year (in which the world is to "come to an end"—according to the alleged prophecy of Mother Shipton), the holidays have practically ceased for our legislators, some of whom may be seen diligently gathering in a final store of recreation while they may, in sitting out the Christmas pantomimes. Lord Hartington, to wit, was on Boxing Night recognised in a private box at Drury Lane, absorbed in the fun of "Mother Goose." Mr. Childers was the only other Cabinet Minister detained in town at Christmas, the rising of the Boers in the Transvaal calling for important consultations between the Secretary for War and the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Sir John Adye.

The Prime Minister (who left Hawarden for Downing-street on Wednesday) will be seventy-one when he meets Parliament on Thursday next, Mr. Gladstone having been born in Liverpool on Dec. 29, 1809; and the Earl of Beaconsfield will be seventy-five, Benjamin Disraeli having been born on Dec. 21, 1805. As leaders of the Liberal and Conservative Parties, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield will give the usual ceremonial dinners to their principal colleagues on the eve of the assembling of Parliament; and Earl Granville and Sir Stafford Northcote will follow the examples of their political chiefs.

The Ministry has seen few changes. The place of Mr. Adam (who resigned the office of First Commissioner of Works to be Governor of Madras) has been taken by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who will probably have much to do with the Ministerial land measure for Ireland. The studiously independent and critical position Mr. Leonard Courtney has taken up recently with regard to Mr. Gladstone's Government rather favoured the notion that the hon. member for Liskeard was fishing for office, and that it was not at all improbable he would accept the office of Under-Secretary for the Home Department in place of Mr. A. W. Peel, who resigned through ill-health. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Gladstone's appreciation of the merits of Mr. Lowe and Sir William Harcourt was undoubtedly quickened by the flank fire they used not to be averse to pouring into former Liberal Administrations.

The Earl of Carnarvon's Christmas Box to Mr. John Bright in the shape, so to speak, of a case of Madeira, laden with acid animadversions against the right hon. gentleman's latest speech on Ireland, and in answer to the energetic language he used towards monarchs and the House of Lords, was responded to by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on Christmas Day in a characteristic note, the gist of which was that Mr. Bright was content to leave his speech and Lord Carnarvon's letter "to the judgment of the public."

Among the large number of illustrated books issued this Christmas is a new edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," profusely illustrated with wood engravings drawn by W. Gunston and engraved by R. Paterson. It is called the Elstow Edition, and each copy is bound in a portion of oak wood taken from Elstow church before its restoration. The paper and printing are excellent, and the whole get-up of the book is as good as it is novel. Bunyan's well-known allegory is preceded by a carefully written memoir and bibliographical notes.

A meeting of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hunt was recently held at Taunton, under the presidency of Lord Poltimore, to consider the future of the hunt, Mr. Fenwick Bissett, M.P., having resigned on account of pressure of his Parliamentary duties. A vote of regret at Mr. Bissett's retirement was adopted, and then Lord Poltimore proposed, and Mr. Granville Somerset seconded, that Viscount Ebrington be appointed master, the subscribers guaranteeing £1300 a year for two years. This was unanimously carried, and Lord Ebrington accepted the mastership. Mr. Bissett expressed great confidence in the future of the hunt.

On the recommendation of the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for War, the Queen has awarded the Albert Medal for saving life to Surgeon Henry Grier, of the Army Medical Department, for his gallant conduct in endeavouring to save the life of the late Lieutenant Graham, second battalion 10th Regiment, stationed at Malta. Mr. Graham was suffering from diphtheria in the most virulent form, and had undergone the operation of tracheotomy for relief of some of the most urgent symptoms; the tube became blocked, and suffocation was imminent, when, other efforts having failed, Mr. Grier, at imminent risk, sucked the poisonous matter and diphtheritic membrane from the wound, and succeeded in restoring the life of his patient. Mr. Graham unhappily succumbed a day or two afterwards from exhaustion and extension of the disease.

HOME NEWS.

An Aberdeenshire farmer has been fined £25 under the new Inland Revenue Act for having brewed beer without having a license to do so.

Mr. Loftus Thomas Monro, M.A., late Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Two servant girls have been fined a shilling and costs, at the Hammersmith Police Court, for wheeling perambulators abreast along the pavement in High-street, Kensington.

Mr. John Walter, M.P., presided at a meeting at Reading in connection with the Abbey Institute last week, and Mrs. Walter afterwards distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the several educational classes.

Lady Burdett-Coutts distributed certificates last week to those students of the Haberdashers' Schools who during the year had successfully competed for and obtained prizes, which amounted in the aggregate to £360.

It is stated that the Government will recognise the Fisheries Exhibition which is to be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, in April, by the presentation of gold and silver medals as rewards of merit.

At the election of Common Councilmen for the City of London which took place last week, out of the twenty-five wards there were contests in only four—Farringdon Without, Farringdon Within, Castle Baynard, and Portsoken.

A statement issued by the Board of Trade of the services rendered by the life-saving (rocket) apparatus on the coasts of the United Kingdom during the gales of Oct. 27 to 30, 1880, represents the total number of lives saved as 264.

The Schliemann collection of Trojan antiquities, which has been lent for the last two years by Dr. Schliemann for exhibition in the South Kensington Museum, will be removed after the Christmas holidays.

Under the auspices of the Scottish Food-Reform Society a vegetarian Christmas supper was held in Glasgow on Monday night. There was a good attendance. Mr. D. Fortune, president of the society, occupied the chair.

At the last rent audit of the Duke of Buckingham, a remission of 10 per cent was given to the whole of the tenants. The same remission has been made by Mr. Crawshaw Bailey and Sir Charles Du Cane; Mr. Leopold de Rothschild remitting 15 per cent of his tenants' rents for the last half-year.

The annual dinner in connection with the Commercial Travellers' Schools at Pinner took place on Thursday week evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. J. Scott presiding. Subscriptions amounting to close upon four thousand pounds were announced.

Serious floods took place last week in various parts of England and Scotland, owing to continuous rains and the melting of the snows. There has been a great snowstorm in the north of Scotland, seriously interfering with communication by rail and road.

The late Mr. John Frederick Stanford, barrister-at-law, of Regent's Park, has left to the National Life-Boat Institution £5000 for the purpose of placing and maintaining a life-boat on the coast, "as a memorial in honour of his late mother, the life-boat being named, after her, the Mary Stanford."

The usual ceremony in connection with Christmas Day took place at Queen's College, Oxford. The boar's head was carried into the dining-hall in procession, the choir singing the ancient "Boar's Head Song." The head, a magnificent specimen, weighed upwards of 80 lb.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool last week show an increase on those of the preceding week; making a total of 904 cattle, 262 sheep, 7893 quarters of beef, 643 carcasses of mutton, and 299 pigs.

According to the *Citizen*, seventy-eight of the eighty-nine Livery Companies of the City are in possession of over 1000 trusts, representing a capital of half a million of money, or an income of nearly £190,000 a year. Considerably more than half this sum is spent in pensions and special gifts of money, coal, food, and clothing.

The Marquis of Bute has announced his intention to present to the Cardiff Infirmary Committee the freehold of the site of the old Longcross Barracks, which cover an area of about four acres, in order to assist them in their task of erecting a new hospital on an enlarged scale. His Lordship also gives £1000 towards the building fund.

Dr. Vaughan, the Dean of Llandaff, presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of King's College School last week. In the course of the proceedings a testimonial was presented to the Rev. Dr. Maclear, the late Master of the school, who retired last July, on being appointed Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

At a public meeting recently held at Dundee, Dr. John Lloyd Baxter intimated that he was in a position, with munificent assistance he had received, to place one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds at the head of a subscription list for the establishment in Dundee of a college similar to Owens College, Manchester.

The Dundee Town Council having had under consideration the plans and bill for the new Tay Bridge, have decided to recommend Parliament to make the height of the bridge 40 ft. above high-water level instead of 77 ft., as proposed in the Bill, and to take steps to secure the co-operation of the burghs interested in seeing that the new structure is a thoroughly substantial one.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, on laying the memorial-stone of the new municipal buildings at Launceston last week, said, referring to municipal institutions, that they were in a state of growth in this country—a growth which he hoped would continue, as each little institution in turn contributed its quota to that great one of self-government which lay at the foundation of their Anglo-Saxon character.

The London School Board has adopted a report which recommends various changes in the scheme for the future management of Christ's Hospital. A letter from the clerk to the Clothworkers' Company announces that in connection with Hitchin's Charity five exhibitions for girls, of the average value of £30, are at the immediate disposal of the board.

Mr. Talbot, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, has subscribed £100 to the fund in aid of the widows and orphans of the men who perished in the Pen-y-graig colliery explosion. Over £400 has been subscribed already. A concert in furtherance of the same object is to be held this month in London in which leading artistes will take a part.

About five months ago the shipbuilders on the Clyde, wishing to recognise the advantages accruing to their business from the skill and ingenuity of their employes, instituted a scheme of reward for all subsequent inventions or improvements introduced by the workmen which should commend themselves to the committee of investigation appointed by the firms. The first report of the committee has just been issued, which states that seven claims have been successful.

At a meeting of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, held on Tuesday, Mr. Alfred William Wintorslow Dale was elected a Fellow of the College. Mr. Dale was a scholar of Trinity Hall, Chancellor's English Medalist in 1876 and 1878, and was eighth in the Classical Tripos of 1879. At the same meeting Mr. Thomas Thorneley was appointed Lecturer in Moral Science and Historical Studies. Mr. L. Crosskey, and Mr. K. F. Macmillan, were elected to law studentships. The Cressingham Prize for an English essay was awarded to George L. Stephens, scholar of the college.

The following, in order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held in November and December, 1880, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—John Mitchell Holmes, George Alexander Swinton Stone, Charles Edward Baynes, Herbert Vaughan Kent, William Baker Brown, Charles Frederick Lendy, Thomas Reed Davys Bell, Burdett Edward Morony, John Wallace Pringle, Eyre Houston, Christopher George Oldfield, Thomas Francis Bruce Renny-Tailyour, James Robert Beza Serjeant, Percy John Gay Wakefield, Walter Henry Robinson, Frederic William Starkey Stanton, Herman Bonham-Carter, Charles Frederick Mould, Rion Philip Benson, William Alloyne Macbean, Edward Dashwood Haggitt, Montagu Wynyard Sabine-Pasley, Ralph Broughton, Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell, William Arthur Perssé, James Berkley, Francis Richard Drake, Arthur Fox Pullen, Walter Alfred John O'Meara, Henry Minchin Ferrar, Oswald Charles Williamson, Algernon H. E. Goff, Morland Stanhope Eyre, Cortlandt Gordon Mackenzie, Francis Arthur Randolph, Richard William Brecks, Henry Hadley, Henry Rex Cook, Charles Stuart Rose, John Claude Thorp.

The Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall Tavern, formerly the Royal Victoria Theatre, was opened last week by Mr. Ernest Hart. This is the initial step of the enterprise of the Coffee Music-Halls Company (Limited). The hall was opened for entertainments on Boxing Day. Mr. Ernest Hart, speaking on behalf of the directors, said their object in taking a lease of the Victoria Theatre and laying out a very large sum of money in adding the tavern to the theatre, was to provide for the working men, and their wives, daughters, and families, a place of pleasant, healthy, and sound recreation. Mr. A. Milner remarked that the tavern had been fitted up in a manner more complete and sumptuous than could have otherwise been possible by the munificence of one of the sympathisers of the coffee tavern movement, Mrs. Montefiore, who had contributed £1000 towards the tavern, in memory of her eldest son, Mr. Leonard Montefiore, who died some fifteen months back in a foreign land.—The Lord Mayor has subscribed ten guineas towards the formation of army coffee taverns, and has expressed his warmest approbation of the scheme. The Duke of Connaught has consented to serve as President of the Army Coffee Taverns Council.

SOME HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

"Queen Victoria's own Theatre"—as Mrs. Brown used unctuously to call the popular transpontine playhouse—presented a bright and handsome appearance when it was thrown open for the first time on the afternoon of Boxing Day as the Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall. To judge from the hilarity and good humour of the large audience present, the inauguration of the Coffee Music-Hall Company's enterprise was distinctly successful. Lively music was discoursed by an efficient band; the committee of ladies and gentlemen who promoted the undertaking beamed satisfaction from private boxes—and were lynx-eyed in their vigilance to check any undue shortness in the skirts of the lady vocalists; Mr. Howard Paul poked light satirical fun in his own happy manner at the follies of the day; "Jolly Nash" and Mr. Arthur Lloyd kept the house in a roar of laughter; Miss Somers sang sentimental ballads with a sweetness and good taste that elicited prompt applause; and the grotesque choreographic and musical performances of the remarkably clever Harlow Brothers were so warmly appreciated as to give the manager, Mr. Bullock, the keynote to the kind of entertainment the Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall must continue to provide if the unquestionable success of the opening day is to be continued.

Sanger's—a household word in many an out-of-the-way village which relies mainly for its recreation on Sanger's travelling circus—offers to holiday folk, in the spacious theatre long known as Astley's, a zoological pantomime of much spectacular splendour, preceded by equestrian and acrobatic scenes in the circle, in which Little Sandy carries off the honours as Clown, and also by the hippic drama of "Mazeppa!" Enough to satisfy the veriest gourmand at amusements! The resources of Sanger's are seen to greatest advantage in the culminating scene in "St. George and the Dragon and the Seven Champions," written by Mr. H. Spry. This is the scene of combat—a magnificent pageant, of which the specialty is the procession of brightly-caparisoned horses, camels, elephants, and dromedaries. Sanger's also boasts this year of a novelty in a "Blondin Elephant."

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels, reverting to the large St. James's Hall for the Christmas holidays, well sustain their reputation for melodious minstrelsy, and for rollicking fun and burlesque. This is the thirteenth Christmas they have performed under the same roof. Large audiences bore willing testimony on Boxing Day to the fact that what is familiarly called the "go" of Mr. Moore is kept up with undiminished vigour, and that the popular "bones" of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels are clothed with plenty of flesh and animated by an abundance of healthy blood. The unflagging spirits of Mr. Moore stimulate his merry band, which has been strengthened by several recruits, among whom should be mentioned Mr. Curtis D'Alton and Mr. C. Wilson, whose songs were received with much favour. The Moore and Burgess Minstrels are seen at their liveliest in their diverting musical eccentricity, "Around the World in Eighty Seconds," abounding with national songs, rendered with marked effect.

Another capital company of Ethiopian serenaders, the Mohawk Minstrels, have put forth an amusing holiday programme, which will yield amusement to many visitors drawn to the Agricultural Hall by the varied collection of shows and ménageries to which the name of "The World's Fair" is given.

The natural humour of Mr. F. C. Burnand has again provided the German Reeds with an attractive holiday piece in "Sandford and Merton's Christmas Party," and the delightful Drawing-Room entertainment at St. George's Hall has been rendered further seasonable by "A Merry Christmas," and by Mr. Corney Grain's refined fun in "A Musical Family."

The fifth annual dramatic entertainment of the London and Westminster Amateurs was held at St. George's Hall last week, when the "School for Scandal" was well performed, the characters being maintained with care, and, in some cases, with great effect.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE EARTH AT THE CHESHIRE SALT-MINES.

We give a few Illustrations of the remarkable disturbances in the surface of the land near Northwich that have recently taken place. Platt's Hill rock-salt mine, fifty acres in extent, is submerged, and can never again be worked as a rock-salt mine. Fears are entertained that several other rock-salt mines in the neighbourhood will be inundated, and a careful watch is being kept. Another great chasm has opened across the roadway close to Messrs. N. Ashton and Son's salt-works, and within the area in which the principal part of the disturbance has taken place. The roar caused by the sudden collapse of the ground was heard at a considerable distance. The new opening is a precipitous goblet-shaped chasm about fifty feet in depth. The whole of the neighbouring ground is cracked and shows signs of tumbling into the opening. Great rifts and clearings and the bodily dropping of the surface by slips make it appear as if an earthquake had occurred, accompanied by volcanic action, the surface being loaded with mud from the geyser-like action before subsidence. Should the flooding extend to Messrs. Fletcher's mine, which is said to be the largest in the world, very serious consequences would ensue, as this mine extends a very great distance under extremely populous districts surrounding Northwich. The subterranean effects of the great engulfment of surface waters which has taken place may be estimated by the fact that the neighbouring brine beds have had their levels raised 76 yards. The catastrophe is already of large dimensions, and must be productive of great losses; but the apprehensions it has created in the neighbourhood are, if possible, worse, as the sinking of the buildings, which is always going on more or less in Northwich, must be dangerously accelerated.

The Sketches shown in our page of Engravings were taken by our own Artist at the Witton and Dunkirk Salt-works of Messrs. N. Ashton and Sons, and at the Platt's Hill Salt-works of Mr. John Thompson. Witton is the name of the largest quarter of Northwich, and Dunkirk is a part of Witton. The chimney fell at the Dunkirk Works; and the cottage, which was inhabited by a man named Tomkinson, is also situated at Dunkirk.

The weather did not prove favourable for outdoor recreation on Boxing Day, frost, fog, and rain having alternated during the day. The places of amusement were, in consequence, more crowded than usual. Over 35,000 were admitted to the Crystal Palace, 20,000 to the Alexandra Palace, 21,000 to the South Kensington Museum, and 9367 to the Zoological Society's Gardens.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 8.

SUNDAY, JAN. 2.

Second Sunday after Christmas.

Accession of William I. as King of Prussia, 1861.

Morning Lessons: Isaiah xlii.; Matt. i. 15. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xlii. or xliii.; Acts i.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Prebendary Wilson; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., the Bishop of London.

Royal Academy, opening of Exhibition of Old Masters.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. Andrew Wilson on "Cuttle-fishes").

British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. S. Quilter on a Memorial of the late Mr. Edmund Sharpe, &c.).

Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Dr. Stainer on Musical Criticism).

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Foot and the Leg).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.

Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.

MONDAY, JAN. 3.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Atoms).

Society of Biblical Archaeology, anniversary, postponed till the 11th.

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Wake-Smart on Roman Remains from Nursing, Hants; Mr. G. R. Wright on the Hardslip of the Present Law of Treasure Trove).

Cutlers' Hall, Lecture.

Pathological Society, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Atoms).

Society of Biblical Archaeology, anniversary, postponed till the 11th.

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Wake-Smart on Roman Remains from Nursing, Hants; Mr. G. R. Wright on the Hardslip of the Present Law of Treasure Trove).

Cutlers' Hall, Lecture.

Pathological Society, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Knee and Thigh).

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Callaway on the Archean Geology of Anglesey, &c.; Professor Bonney on the Structure of the Anglesey Rocks, &c.).

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Wake-Smart on Roman Remains from Nursing, Hants; Mr. G. R. Wright on the Hardslip of the Present Law of Treasure Trove).

Cutlers' Hall, Lecture.

Pathological Society, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.

Epiphany. Old Christmas Day.

Meeting of Parliament.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on our Living Dramatists).

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Atoms).

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Twigg on Sombro Island, West Indies).

FRIDAY, JAN. 7.

Moon's first quarter, 8.9 p.m.

Conference on Fog and Smoke at the Mansion House.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on the Trunk).

Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Bax on Commercialism).

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. R. Pink on a Week in Norfolk).

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Professor Morris on the Zones of the Chalk).

SATURDAY, JAN. 8.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1864.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Atoms).

Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Dec.	19 29.539	39.3	32.1	77	9	45.2	35.9	WSW.	Miles. 324
	20 29.467	34.5	33.7	97	9	41.3	33.0	NE. WNW.	144
	21 30.065	35.1	31.2	87	2	40.0	28.9	WSW. N.	150
	22 29.695	45.3	45.3	100	10	52.7	25.7	N. S. WSW.	330
	23 29.463	50.5	45.4	84	8	54.5	45.7	WSW. SW.	450
	24 29.258	44.2	39.2	84	6	51.9	39.7	SW. W.	381
	25 29.303	34.7	26.7	75	2	39.9	30.7	W. WNW.	205
* Dew.									
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:									
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.539 29.465 29.875 29.771 29.577 29.170 29.504									
Temperature of Air 39.3 34.5 35.1 45.3 50.5 44.2 34.7									
Temperature of Evaporation 41.90 36.70 37.40 42.70 46.00 44.40 31.40									
Direction of Wind WSW. NE. NW. SSW. SW. W. W.									
TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8.									
Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.			
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m			
2 43	3 13	3 35	4 2	4 25	4 50	5 12			
5 12	5 33	5 53	6 53	6 17	6 40	7 5			
7 30	7 53	8 13	9 13	8 37	9 0	10 15			



SUBSIDENCE OF LAND AT THE NORTHWICH SALT-MINES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

No. XV.—THE RECTOR.

His style and title was the Reverend David Guy, Rector of Muchmore-cum-Pluribus, in Berkshire. It was at his parsonage in that lovely southern county that I spent one of the pleasantest months of my life. The time was July and August; and I, having, like most of my fellows, idled away the summer term at Oxford, meant to make up for wasted hours in the Long Vacation. So I readily accepted an invitation from Guy (my father's friend) to come and look him up. There, thought I, I shall be quiet. I was very young then—hopeful nineteen—or I might have guessed that three pretty girls, all marriageable, do not conduce to that serene frame of mind best befitting the serious study of the Ethics and the Republic.

Guy was about fifty-five, of the right sort of height, with thin greyish hair, and sandy whiskers turning to grey. Of a rather flabby face and peaked nose. They used to call him "Snipe" at Eton, where, by-the-way, he had been flogged twenty-three times, being second in flagellatory honours to none of his contemporaries, excepting Mr. (afterwards the Duke of) Beresford. After dinner, over a glass of fine old Madeira, when the ladies had retired, he loved to recount the story of his floggings; and succeeded in leaving on his hearers the impression that he richly merited twenty-two of them at the least.

What a capital fellow he was! And how utterly unlike the popular conception of a country parson! He had travelled in all sorts of places and seen all sorts of things; had even gambled at Crockford's as a young man; took in the *Fortnightly*, and had dipped into Rénan; respected Catholics as "gentlemen," but spoke of a Baptist minister "as my dear old friend Dewsbury." There was no narrowness, no bigotry, about him; and, possibly, there were no very deep convictions. He never talked Theology, unless you started the subject, when he was ready enough to examine it from a philosophic point of view; always provided you had the tact to look respectful—to show that your doubts were honest, and to hint that you rather wanted to be convinced towards his way of thinking. For, whatever might have been his own innermost thoughts, he never quite forgot that he was an officer in the spiritual army. The cause might or might not commend itself to him, but he had taken the Church's pay, and felt bound to fight the Church's battle. In a word, he was animated by professional spirit, if not by zeal, for the saving of souls. Honour, rather than religion, was his guiding principle. He would have utterly disliked being burnt for the *Filioque*; but then he would have been almost equally averse from taking mean advantage of a polemical foe, and could scarcely have been induced to say hard things to a knave, or even to a fool.

This happy disposition made him pleasant at Quarter Sessions and Vestry meetings; it kept him out of unseemly discussions with his churchwardens. He had that conciliatory way of getting over difficulties which is as oil on troubled waters, and is so essential to a clergyman's dignity. He was on good terms even with the Doctor, a follower of Joanna Southcote, and with the Solicitor, who was electioneering agent for the Whigs. He even managed to please the Squire's



"After dinner, over a glass of fine old Madeira, when the ladies had retired, he loved to recount the story of his floggings."



"Not long since we were at a dinner party in Paris; he on the right of a staunch Republican. Before the soup had been dispatched, he hastened to assure his fair neighbour that the Empire was the best Government for France."

wife, who considered herself patroness of religious things in general; so that it was really an improving sight to mark the honest pastor come out of church when sermon was over and greet his parishioners without an unkind or bitter thought for any one of them.

In the old days, when priests were forbidden to marry, a man of such polished manners, such winning words, and such clear-headed ways of thought would have risen high in Church and State—have been a Bishop and Lord Privy Seal, maybe, and a King's confidential Minister. But David Guy was born in a common-place age, and freighted with a wife and eight children—four sons and four daughters. He had, therefore, completed half a century of existence before his friend the Tory Chancellor appointed him to the first good living he ever obtained—a snug berth—£1050 a year, as the Clerical Directory put it, with glebe house and a population of only 457. The meaning of a living of this sort is that it happens to be one of the few rescued from Henry VIII.'s courtiers. That excellent Monarch loved to assign the tithes of a parish to any dependant who might happen to be in temporary difficulties. The layman consequently became Rector and drew the rectorial tithes, while a poor Curate was named his Vicar, charged to perform his routine duties and endowed with the vicarial tithes only. Much more, however, had always remained under Clerical Rectors; and so Guy received both Rectorial and Vicarial tithes, to his great comfort. Only, as is too often the case, fortune came to him a little late. He had to keep one son at Oxford; another, who was qualifying to become a tea-merchant, in London; and two more at Cheltenham. Then he was bound to dress his daughters, at least the three eldest, in some sort of style; and to dispense quite as much hospitality as he could afford on their behalf. To crown all, he must needs invest a few hundreds he had saved in the Washowagh Mining Company (Limited). "Yes, do you know," he would say, "I never could understand that term limited liability. Ever since the Washowagh came to grief, they have been making periodical 'calls' on me. The first two or three times I went to my lawyers about it. Blush and Dolittle—that's the name of the firm. Blush always ended by saying 'You'd better let me settle that,' which I found meant I was to pay, without even a protest. So I left off calling on Blush, who, as you may imagine, did not forget me. About the time his bill came in I heard he had expressed 'the deepest sympathy for Mr. Guy' to a friend. I suppose he meant well."

The conversation then turned on the subject of commercial morality. Guy had been Rector of a metropolitan parish, and had again and again been sent for to Newgate by respectable persons who had imperfectly studied the laws of their country. One of the first things a fraudulent director would do after his arrest would be to give the clergyman of his parish as a reference. It mattered not that he had never seen him and had never been to church. The thing looked well, and the poor detected rogue had a vague idea that the parson might in some mysterious way interfere in his behalf. Of course Guy could do little or nothing for them. "Had any of them ever seemed touched by grace at such moments?" I asked, as the decanter became lower and lower. "Not one. And I never talked religion to them. Had they spoken to me it would have been another matter." Whether Guy was right, or whether it be better to speak in season and out of season, I leave others to decide. Perhaps Guy was too much of a gentleman to make a good priest, who must be something higher than a gentleman. Very likely Demas had more *savoir vivre* than St. Paul, whom he forsook.

And yet Guy should have seen enough of the things of this world to despise them, seeing that to him at least they had hardly proved discountable. He was once parson at Wheatlands, where by immemorial usage the Lord of the Manor paid £100 a year as his share of tithes. An exception, however, had crept in. If the Lord happened to be "a Royalty," he was exempt from tithes, as being better able to pay them than most men. When the Princess Bona was assigned Wheatlands as a residence, she sent for Guy and gave him a cheque for £50, adding that she should repeat the donation annually. Her Royal Highness was careful to impress upon Guy that this was a gift, and not the payment of a due. She might have given the full amount, and more graciously. Still, she made some attempt to square generosity and justice. Her successor was Prince Augustus of Klein-Pfennig, who occupied the most exalted position in the empire next to the Sovereign. His Serenity had long observed a discreet silence on the subject of tithes, when Guy, nothing daunted, wrote to ask him if he meant to follow the precedent laid down by the Princess Bona. The Prince replied that he was very sorry, but could afford nothing. Guy applied to a friend at Court, who answered, "Ask for £25." But the smaller sum was likewise refused. Augustus had everything found him by the nation, *plus* £30,000 a year pocket-money. The Incumbent, £300 a year, with his own tea and sugar to buy.

Did Guy turn Radical? Not a bit of it. He posted 800 miles from the Continent in '74 to vote for a Tory candidate, and went nearly wild with joy at the results of the General Election. Not that there is any particular merit in his conduct: the fact is, he has no influential friends among the Whigs; and, if he had, ratting would appear to him "bad form." But his opinion of the Serene Family is a poor one. Nor does he think much of the Earl of Beaconsfield himself. He greatly admires the Duke of Richmond and Lord John Manners. These are questions of taste into which it is useless to inquire.

One curious intellectual defect has the Rev. David Guy. He knows nothing of any nation but his own, and judges all political and social institutions by a rigid English standard. It is to no purpose that he has travelled in France, Italy, Germany, Russia. His French is slight in quantity and execrable in quality. Not long since we were at a dinner party in Paris; he sitting on the right of a stanch Republican. Guy, wishing to make himself agreeable, hastened, before the soup had been dispatched, to give his fair neighbour an exposition of his views on the situation in France. "Je crois," he began, plunging straight *in medias res*, "que le plus bon gouvernement pour la France est l'Empire. Je ne crois pas que vous pouvez avoir une République dans votre pays. . . . Napoléon, il était notre allié—vous savez." The lady smiled and assented, hoping, perhaps, he would soon have done. But he speedily returned to the charge; till, by a superhuman feat of gymnastics, I managed to tread on his gouty toe. The admonition proved effectual; and when I explained to him afterwards, he was unfeignedly sorry for the blunder he had committed. It was not his fault, unless crass ignorance is to be accounted such. To this day I doubt whether he understands that M. Gambetta is not a Communist; and feel certain that if admitted to an audience of the Empress Eugénie he would take the first opportunity of singing Prince Napoleon's praises in her presence.

The truth is, that wherever he has travelled he has met Englishmen, and lived amongst them, as patriotic tourists can, in every climate under the sun. Hence, in his wanderings, he has seen foreign churches and palaces, but not foreign men and women. The Rhine and the Iron Gates, but not Germans and Hungarians. Since we English all turned rovers, we have deprived travelling of half its enlightening effects as far as we ourselves are concerned.

I must add that David was what the French call "a good child"—good-natured to a fault, if that can be. He was very kind to Mrs. Guy, and so had come to like her pretty well; yet I knew she had compelled him to marry her. She had been the daughter of a clergyman to whom David was curate. Miss Stickler, from whom Heaven had removed the temptations incidental to beauty, set her cap at a handsome Cornet of dragons, who was so bored that he exchanged into a regiment ordered to India. Then Miss fell ill, but recovered just in time to hear that David had got a living, and was to leave next week. She declared it was heartless of him—the one man she had ever loved. On that hint spoke an astute mother, and poor David capitulated without striking a blow. "Afraid to say no." These four words form the key-note to many a life.

BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE FOR 1881.

Sir Bernard Burke's work has become quite an institution of the country. One can hardly imagine how the English world could get on without it. For our own part, as each year passes by, it enables us, as brief chroniclers of the times, to keep up the sequence of events among the higher classes; and in no year, for a full half century, have so many changes occurred in the Peerage and Baronetage as in 1880. In glancing through this portly volume, we find the Peerage Roll has been increased by seventeen dignities. Of these, three are the promotions of Lord Skelmersdale to the Earldom of Lathom, and of Lords Lytton and Sondes to Earldoms of the same names as their Baronies. The Lord Advocate of Scotland, succeeding Lord Gordon as the Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, becomes, ipso facto, Lord Watson, a Peer for life; and the following commoners have been raised to the Peerage by Patent:—Mr. Robert Lowe as Viscount Sherbrooke, Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart., as Baron Ardilaun; Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck as Baroness Bolsover; Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen as Baron Brabourne; Mr. Abney Hastings as Baron Donnington; Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., as Baron Haldon; Mr. Baillie-Cochrane as Baron Lamington; Mr. Cowper-Temple as Lord Mount-Temple; Mr. Montagu Corry as Baron Rowton; Lord Arthur Hill-Trevor as Baron Trevor; and Sir Ivor Guest, Bart., as Baron Wimborne. Lord Holmesdale gains an immediate seat in the House of Lords by being summoned up in his father's Barony of Amherst, and Viscount Barrington, an Irish Peer, by being created Baron Shute in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

In the Baronetage, as well as in the Peerage, additions have been freely made, in marked contrast to the paucity of similar honours conferred during the previous three or four years. The new Baronets are:—Sir Henry Allsopp, Sir Edward Bates, Sir James Bourne, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir Gabriel Goldney, Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Sir Thomas Meyrick, Sir John Robert Mowbray, Sir Henry William Ripley, Sir Edward William Watkin, and Sir Peter FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry.

Death, too, our own Obituary shows, has not been sparing of persons of high degree. The most memorable men who have fallen away from the titled classes during 1880 have been Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Hampton, the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Belper, and Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Sir Dominic Corrigan, Sir Robert Burdett, Sir Edmond De Vere, and the Knight of Kerry, whose creation as a Baronet preceded his death by less than a month. By Sir Robert Burdett's death, his sisters, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mrs. Money-Coutts become coheirs of the old English Baronies of Seales, Latimer, and Badlesmere. It is curious to observe that the two titles that have become extinct during the year were borne by members of the families of Pitt and Canning.

An extract from the author's preface explains how com-

prehensive is Burke's Peerage and Baronetage:—"Historical and biographical memoirs are given of all titled families, including the several collateral branches, the whole preceded by a history of the various Royal lines, and followed by memoirs of Prelates, Privy Counsellors, and Knights, by an account of foreign titles of nobility held by British subjects, and by a summary of peerages recently extinct or dormant. The subject of precedence has also a prominent place."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The prize distributions of the 5th (West) Middlesex, the 6th Surrey, and the Battersea and Lavender-hill Companies of the 7th Surrey, were held during the past week.

The ceremony in connection with the first-named regiment took place at St. George's Hall, under the presidency of Major-General Cameron, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, who has recently accepted the honorary colonelcy of the regiment. The gallant officer, in addressing the corps, said he wished there was now, as at the commencement of the Volunteer movement, a greater admixture of classes in the force, a matter that he had always considered one of the best points of foreign conscription.—Lieut.-Colonel Mears, the Commanding Officer, gave a fairly satisfactory statement with regard to the corps, after which the prizes were presented, the principal winners being Serjeant Edmunds, Private Ingram, and Private Atkins.

The prizes of the 6th Surrey Rifles were distributed at the Drill-Hall, Rotherhithe, by Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., and Lieut.-Colonel Payne gave a statement with reference to the corps, from which it appears that nearly 93 per cent of the enrolled strength are efficient members. The chief prize-winners were Corporal Butler and Captain Sweeting.

Lady Peek, at the Masonic Hall, Shaftesbury Park, presented the prizes to the late 26th Surrey Rifles, now amalgamated with the 7th Surrey Corps. After Lieut.-Colonel Porter had briefly detailed the doings of the regiment during the past year, Sir F. Peek congratulated the members on having sustained their numbers and prestige. The foremost winners upon the prize-list were Captain Wheaton, Colour Serjeant Corsbie, and Serjeant Weston.

UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The annual report of this branch of the service states that there are on the American coasts 179 stations, of which 139 are on the Atlantic seaboard, six on the Pacific, and thirty-four on the lakes. The last year has been very productive of shipping disasters, there having been 300 wrecks, the previous year showing but 219, and the number of vessels wholly lost 54, while last year it has been 67. The number of persons on board these 300 vessels was 1989, of whom 1980 were saved; while 449 shipwrecked persons were cared for at the various stations, 1202 days' relief being afforded them. The number of persons brought ashore from wrecked vessels by the life-saving appliances was 706; and, in addition to these, the life-saving crews assisted off 128 vessels when stranded, and piloted them to places of safety, without which help the vessels and crews would have been lost. The estimated value of the ships thus saved was 2,616,340 dol., and the value of the cargoes 1,195,368 dol., making the total value of property in peril 3,811,708 dol., which exceeds the previous year by nearly 1,000,000 dol. The number of casualties upon the Atlantic coast was 163, which was only one more than the year before; but the wrecks on the lakes were more than doubled, being 136 against 53. Many of the rescues on both lakes and Atlantic were of the most daring description; and the members of one station—that of Point aux Barques—were instrumental in saving nearly one hundred lives during the season. The following is a brief summary of the results since the establishment of the present system in 1871:—Total number of disasters, 1097; total value of vessels, 13,239,573 dol.; total value of cargoes, 7,118,662 dol.; total value of property saved, 12,130,215; total value of property lost, 8,391,520 dol.; total number of persons on board, 10,381; total number of persons saved, 10,000; total number of lives lost, 371; total number of persons sheltered, 2203. The superintendent points out that the very efficient service on the lakes is in great danger of being discontinued on account of inadequate compensation, the surfmen being rapidly withdrawn from the stations by the higher wages offered by private enterprise; and he advocates the regulation of wages being left to the discretion of the officials, and that a system of pensioning widows and orphans be adopted.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in December was 92,262, of whom 51,566 were in workhouses and 40,706 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1879, these figures show a decrease of 3550; but as compared with 1878 and 1877 they show an increase of 6061 and 6605 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 890, of whom 666 were men, 184 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

Mr. Chamberlain on Tuesday received a deputation from the Birmingham Trades Council which urged the Government to adopt countervailing duties to the bounties which France and other countries have placed on sugar. The President of the Board of Trade pointed out that the arguments addressed to him struck at the very life of free trade, and would lead the country straight back to protection. On these grounds the Government had come to the conclusion not to give any countenance to the proposals for equivalent duties.

EVENING DRESSES.—The Greatest Novelty. New French Satteens, price 2/6. per yard, in combination with Madras Lace and Madras Muslin.—JOHN HOOPER, 22, Oxford-street, W. Patterns free.

WINTER DRESSES.—The best value in London. VECUNA FOULE SERGES, the fashionable material for the season. Price 2/6. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 22, Oxford-street, W.

ARRASENE. Patented and Registered. A New Yarn in Silk and Wool, for Artistic Embroidery. Made in Arras, France. Can be used also with Crewels and Embroidery Silks. R. G. GEACH, 137, Cheapside.

ÆGIDIUS.—The only non-shrinking Flannel Shirt. Warm as wool, soft as silk, and very elastic. Patterns and self-measure free. R. FORD, 41, Poultry, London.

ULSTER CLOTHS, Sealskins, and other Materials for Ladies' Jackets, at very moderate prices, for ready money only. CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 5, Holborn-circus, corner of Hatton-garden, London.

PRATT'S WATER PAD TRUSSES are the MOST EFFECTUAL CURE FOR RUPTURES. PRATT'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS, for VARICOSE VEINS, &c. Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO? Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office, Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 3s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 2/6. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 4/2s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING CARDS, by CULLETON. Fifty best quality, 2s. 6d., post-free, including the Engraving of Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each, 60 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 12s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent by post free for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES for Painting, Fern Painting, and Decalcomanie, Blotting-Books, Card Plates, Cigar-Cases, Screens, &c. Priced List free. WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97b, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received privately, and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate room for ladies. Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. Threadneedle-street, E.C. Charing-cross, Oxford-street (corner of Fife-street), W. Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances Effected. Sum insured in 1879, £232,442,461. FRANCIS B. RELTON, Secretary.

BINDING the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Half-yearly Volumes bound in appropriate Covers, with gilt edges, at 6s. each, if sent carriage free with P.O. Order to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 16, New-street-square, Fleet-street. The only Binders authorised by the Proprietors.

ONE SHILLING.—AIDE MÉMOIRE; or, Artificial Memory.—New and guaranteed System by which anyone may commit to memory Speeches, Sermons, Facts, Dates, Figures, Names, Cards at Whist, &c., without the trouble and labour of repetition or study, no matter how imperfect the natural memory may be. A true friend and help to the most retentive; an invaluable and perfect substitute for those who have weak or defective memories; indispensable to everyone. Return, post-free, 14 stamps.—G. T. KEMP, 20, Grosvenor-road, South Norwood, London.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—Messrs. HALL, having completed their Forage Wharves on the Thames, will allow Members of both Houses a discount of 5 per cent off their published prices of Forage for cash before delivery.

CORK LEGS and FALSE EYES. Mr. Grossmith's were awarded the Prize Medals in the London, Dublin, and Paris Exhibitions, and pronounced by the juries "excellent in manufacture, and on a system superior to all others." Descriptive Price-Lists sent post-free, from the Factory, 175, Fleet-street, London. Established 1760.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it true, no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUROLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Guaranteed to be a healthy hair. Price 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 6, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and Stand 35, City Road, E.C. London. Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 41, Rue des Longs Châliots, Brussels.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. A purely vegetable, perfectly harmless; will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Sold by Chemists, send stamp for pamphlet.—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 493, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

FIT'S.—EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS.—SENSATIONS, GIDDINESS, FAINTS.—A Pamphlet addressed to sufferers from these distressing complaints, explaining their treatment and complete cure. By a Physician of 25 years' experience. Pamphlet gratis and post-free from Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

CHILBLAINS, RHEUMATISM, &c. Chilblains are prevented from breaking and their tormenting itching instantly removed by WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. Guaranteed by an extensive and successful experience of nearly a century. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, of BARCLAY and SONS, 35, Farringdon-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

JAN. 1, 1881

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE.—The CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JANUARY, 1881, contains the First Parts of TWO NEW STORIES. One entitled

A GRAPE FROM A THORN. By JAMES PAYN, Author of "Lost Sir Mashingberd," "By Proxy," &c.

The other—

LOVE THE DEBT. By a New Author.

The Stories will be illustrated by Mr. Du Maurier and Mr. W. Small.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

Now ready (One Shilling), No. 253.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JANUARY. With Illustrations by George du Maurier and W. Small.

CONTENTS.

A Grape from a Thorn. By James Payn. (With an Illustration.) Chap. I.—On the Road. II.—The Arrival. III.—The Ladies' Drawing-Room. IV.—A Visitor. V.—The Map of the Country.

To an Old Coat. (From Branger.) By F. Doyle.

The Moral Element in Literature.

Vagabondage and Pedestrianism.

Fine's Aunt. Some Passages from Miss Williamson's Diary. Chapters VIII.—XIII.

In the Heart of the Highlands.

Love the Debt. (With an Illustration.) Chap. I.—In a Temper. II.—Revenge. III.—Rev. George Kneeshaw.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

MESSRS. HATCHARD'S LIST. FIVE BIRTHDAY BOOKS.

1. SCOTT BIRTHDAY BOOK. By CHARLOTTE A. DICKEN. 32mo, cloth, 2s., 2s. 6d.; leather, 3s. to 21s.
2. THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES ANSWERED. By G. WASHINGTON MOON, F.R.S.L. 27th Thous. 1. DRAWING-ROOM EDITION, with 13 Photographs. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.; leather, 13s. 6d. to 42s.
2. POCKET EDITION. Cloth, 2s. 6d.; leather, 3s. to 21s.
3. EDITION FOR DISTRIBUTION. Square 24mo. With-out blank Diary. Limp, 8d.; cloth, 1s. 6d.
3. THE SHAKESPEARE BIRTHDAY BOOK. By MARY F. P. DUNBAR. 65th Thous. 1. DRAWING-ROOM EDITION. Cr. 8vo, 6s.; leather, 7s. 6d. to 21s.
2. DRAWING-ROOM EDITION, with 14 Photographs. Crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 13s. 6d. to 42s.
2. POCKET EDITION. Cloth, 2s.; leather, 2s. 6d.; leather, 3s. to 21s.
3. POCKET EDITION, with 14 Photos, cloth, 6s.; leather, 7s. 6d. to 42s.
4. THE POETICAL BIRTHDAY BOOK. By Countess of PORTSMOUTH. 15th Thous. 1. DRAWING-ROOM EDITION, with 13 Photos. Crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.; leather, 13s. 6d. to 42s.
2. POCKET EDITION. Cloth 2s., 2s. 6d.; leather, 3s. to 21s.
5. THE COMIC BIRTHDAY BOOK. By W. F. MARCH PHILLIPS. 2nd Edition. 32mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.; leather, 3s. to 21s.

By E. M. C.

1. EMBROIDERY AND ART-NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS. In packet. Price 2s. 6d., post-free.
 2. LADY'S CREVEL EMBROIDERY. Two Series. Each with 12 Designs and Tracing Paper. 2s. 6d. each, post-free.
- Also by the same Author,
- square 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.; paper, 1s. each,
- KNITTING.** 4 Parts. 218 Patterns.
- The Four in One Volume, cloth gilt, 4s. 6d.
- CROCHET.** 4 Parts. 145 Patterns.
- The Four in One Volume, cloth gilt, 4s. 6d.
- WORK.** 2 Parts. 120 Patterns.
- NETTING.** 1 Part. 36 Patterns.
- Also for Schools, square 18mo, sewed, 6d.
- TEACHER'S ASSISTANT IN NEEDLEWORK.** 24th Thousand.
- THE KNITTING TEACHER'S ASSISTANT.** 48th Thousand.
- Over 150,000 of the above series have been sold.
- HATCHARDS, 137, Piccadilly, London.

NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

JOHNNY LUDLOW. Second Series. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. 3 vols.

THE RED RAG. By R. MOUNTNEY JEPHSON. 2 vols.

ADAM AND EVE. By Mrs. PARR. 3 vols.

THE MYSTERY IN PALACE GARDENS. Second Edition. By Mrs. RIDDELL. 3 vols.

FOLLY MORRISON. By FRANK BARRETT. 3 vols.

THE MYSTERIES OF HERON DYKE. By the Author of "In the Dead of Night." 3 vols.

HIRAM GREG. By J. CROWTHER HIRST. 3 vols.

RICHARD BENTLEY and Son, New Burlington-street.

COURT NETHERLEIGH.

Mrs. HENRY WOOD'S New Illustrated SERIAL STORY, COMMENCES in the JANUARY NUMBER of

THE ARGOSY.

Now ready, the JANUARY NUMBER of Mrs. HENRY WOOD'S MAGAZINE,

THE ARGOSY.

CONTENTS.

1. Court Netherleigh; a new Illustrated Serial Story. By Mrs. Henry Wood, Author of "East Lynne." Chapter I.—Miss Margery. Chapter II.—Shot in the Leg. Chapter III.—Left to Robert. Illustrated by M. Ellen Edwards.

2. All for Love.

3. The Story of Dorothy Grape. By Johnny Ludlow.

4. In the New Forest. By Charles W. Wood. With six Illustrations.

5. Lady Ennerdale's Diamonds.

6. The Fulness of the World.

7. Madame de Staël. By Alice King.

8. Write Soon.

9. Gwen's Lover.

10. The New Year.

SIXPENNY MONTHLY.

"There is no monthly magazine which gives greater pleasure." Oxford University Herald.

"Fright and charming."—Roath Journal.

"Best and cheapest of our magazines."—Standard.

"Replete with excellent fiction."—Welshman.

"A never-failing supply of pleasure."—Derby Mercury.

"Interesting and sparkling."—Yarmouth Gazette.

"It is safe to affirm that there is not a single story of Johnny Ludlow that will not be read with pleasure by both sexes of all ages."—Illustrated London News.

RICHARD BENTLEY and Son, 8, New Burlington-street, W.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.,

FIXED AS FATE. By Mrs. HOUSTOUN, JEANETTE. By MARY C. ROWSELL.

GERALDINE AND HER SONS. By Mrs. SIMPSON, Author of "Winnie's History," &c.

LITTLE PANSY. By Mrs. RANDOLPH.

DMPLETHORPE. By the Author of "St. Olave's."

HIRST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NEW WORK BY MRS. HOLMAN HUNT.

Just ready, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.,

CHILDREN AT JERUSALEM: a Sketch of Modern Life in Syria. By Mrs. HOLMAN HUNT. With Frontispiece by the Author.

London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

THE YEAR BOOK OF FACTS, 1880.

Now ready, boards, 2s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.,

THE YEAR BOOK OF FACTS FOR 1880.

Edited by JAMES MASON, Exhibiting the most important Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements, in Science and the Arts.—London: WARD, LOCK, and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

PAINTING ON CHINA, EARTHENWARE,

&c.; Practical Lessons by Madame la Baronne DELAMARDELLE. From the French, by G. A. Bouvier. Fourth Edition, post-free, 1s. 1d.—LECHENTRE, BARRE, and Co., 60, Regent-st., W.

Seventh Edition. 2s.; post-free for 26 stamps,

STAMMERING: Its Causes and Cure. By a Physician of Twenty-five Years' Special Experience. Published by G. PIRRIAN, 110, Gower-street, London.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Second Edition. One Shilling; post-free, 1s. 3d.,

THE SHOWMAN'S PANORAMA.

By CODLIN and SHORT.

A Selection of the most Humorous Drawings in "The Showman," with Codlin's Comments.

Introduction by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Mr. Sala says, in his entertaining Introduction:—"I have many a time and oft glanced with much gleeful contentment on (these) literary and graphic drolleries." "Mr. Punch, who had been making various purchases of illustrated books," including "THE SHOWMAN," edited by Codlin, with a capital preface by G. A. S.—"Punch, Dec. 25. The 'World' of Dec. 25 says of 'The Showman's Panorama':—'His comments are marked with much pleasant humour; while Mr. Mackay's sketches are excellent.'"

Order of any Bookseller.

Published by THOMAS FOX, 10, Milford-lane, Strand, London.

JOHN WALKER and CO'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Crown 8vo, Persian Morocco, wood sides, price 10s. 6d.,

THE "ELSTOW" BUNYAN.

A new Edition of the "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," with Memoir, Bibliography, Index, and numerous Original Illustrations.

The wood sides of this book are warranted made of the Old Oak taken from Elstow Church previous to restoration.

"Will form a lasting memento of the immortal dreamer."—The Bookseller.

Prospectuses may now be obtained of all Booksellers.

Crown 8vo, cloth elegant, price 6s.,

STORIES OF LONG AGO. Retold by

SCOTT R. HOPE, with a Hundred Illustrations by C. O. Murray, engraved by R. Paterson.

"Extremely interesting. . . handsomely got up."—The Scotsman.

Super royal 8vo, cloth elegant, sunk centre, price 12s.,

ENGLISH LAKE SCENERY.

A series of twenty-four Plates in the highest style of colour-printing, from drawings by A. F. Lydon. With descriptive letterpress.

The illustrations are remarkable for the delicacy and moderation of their colouring."—The Times.

JOHN WALKER and Co., 96, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.

MYRA'S JOURNAL is the cheapest

Fashion Journal in the World. Price 6d.; by post, 8d.

MYRA'S JOURNAL gives advice upon

Dress Alterations, and teaches how to make and alter Costumes, Dresses, Mantles, and Underclothing.

MYRA'S JOURNAL for JANUARY

contains:—A BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED FASHION PLATE: Cut-out Paper Pattern of the Liza Frouan and the Normandy Cap; Diagram Sheet, containing Fashions Models for cutting out:—1. The Miriam Mantle; 2. Velasquez Corset; an EXTRA SHEET of New Bonnets, Toilettes, Morning Dresses, Mantles, Confections, Paletots, Fichus, and Wraps; Jupons and Costumes for Children, from Les Grands Magasins du Louvre. Illustrations of the Latest Fashions in Costumes, Toilettes, Ball Dresses, Mantles, Cheapness, Lingerie, &c.; Needlework—Knitted Design for a Corset, Designs in Tricot, Crochet, Berlin Wool Work; Cluny and Florentine Guipure.

The Last News from Paris; Spinnings in Town.

MYRA'S JOURNAL is a Complete Guide

to Ladies upon the care of Children's Wardrobes, Household Economies, the Cuisine, Fashion in Furniture, Social Etiquette, New Books, Music, Health and Personal Attention, and Miscellaneous Information.

Subscriptions: Yearly, 8s.; Half-yearly, 4s.

GOUBAUD and SON, 39 and 40, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

Just published, Third Edition, 3s. 9d.; post, 3s. 11d.,

CHURCH EMBROIDERY. By MONICA.

With Illustrations. Church Needlework Designed, Commenced, or Finished. All materials.

M. THURGOOD, 16, Finchley-road, London, N.W.

Just published, Illustrated, post-free, 1s. 8d.,

DECORATIVE PAINTING.

A Practical Guide to Decorating the Walls of any Apartment, Painting Panels, Screens, and Terra Cotta. By W. R. HARRISON.—WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY by asking your

bookseller for LETT'S Illustrated Catalogue of Diaries and Time-Saving Manufactures and Publications.

LETT'S DIARIES are the best, the cheapest, the most universal. Hundreds of thousands use them.

Eighth Edition, cloth, post-free, 33 stamps,

DR. BARR MEADOWS on Skin Disease.

Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, and specifics.

G. HILL, 154, Westminster-road.

Fourth Edition, cloth, post-free, 13 stamps,

DR. BARR MEADOWS on Homoeopathy.

"A clever exposé of the system."

G. HILL, 154, Westminster-road.

THE Treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and

Ulcers, by CHIAN TURPENTINE, and all other Methods. Addressed to sufferers by ALEX. MARSDEN, M.D., Senior Surgeon to the Cancer Hospital, London. Post-free, 1s.

London: WYMAN and Sons, Great Queen-street, W.C.

Just published, post-free, 2 stamps,

DYSPEPSIA AND THE SEVERER

FORMS OF INDIGESTION. A small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and their complete cures.

Published by the Author, RICHARD KING, Esq., Staff Surgeon Royal Navy, 23, Warwick-street, Rugby.

HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT, pp. 140, 1s., or 13 stamps,

DISEASES OF INFANTS AND

CHILDREN. By Drs. WILLIAMSON and EPPS.

Describes fully and prescribes clearly for each disease.

JAMES EPPS and Co., 43, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

SCHOOL-SHIP CONWAY, LIVERPOOL.

Established for training Young Gentlemen for Officers in the Mercantile Marine. Terms, 60 guineas per annum, including uniform and all other extras. The Sons of Members of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, and of Officers of the Navy are received at the reduced rate of 40 guineas. Age for admission 12 to 16. Quarter days: Feb. 1, April 10, Aug. 1, and Oct. 10. Apply to Captain E. B. H. FRANKLIN, R.N., Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN

COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Flour, Whites for Pastry, per 56 lb., 10s.; House-holds, for Bread making, 8s. 4d.; Whole Wheat Meal (granulated) for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lb., 3s.; Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat, Maize, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 6s.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 48 lb., 6s.; Lentil Flour, per 11b. tin, 8d.; per 14 lb., 8s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-List on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

WHOLE WHEATEN MEAL (Granulated),

for BROWN BREAD, is Manufactured and Supplied by the ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY.

See above.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO'S EXTRA

CUVEE CHAMPAGNE.—At the competitive tastings recently held at the Wine and Spirit Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, 29 samples of the leading brands were tasted by 41 members of the Wine Trade, and the above was adjudicated the FINEST. Calculations checked and vouched for by A. B. INGRAM, Chartered Accountant, 2, Gresham-buildings.

This identical Wine, at 70s. per Doz., can be obtained of T. W. STAPLETON and CO., Wine Merchants, 203, Regent-street, W.

GENUINE DUBLIN WHISKY.

THE MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL SPIRITS.

DUBLIN WHISKY, Distilled by Messrs.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, GEORGE ROE and CO., WILLIAM JAMESON and CO., and JOHN POWER and SON, can be obtained in Wood by wholesale merchants and dealers, direct from their respective distilleries.

NEW MUSIC.

HINTS TO STUDENTS ON SINGING.

Written in a Familiar Style for All Engaged in Learning or Tuition. By GREG PINSTON. Contents.—Children may be Taught—The Ear—First Rudiments—Beating Time—Class-Singing—Change of Voice—Teaching Adults—Daily Vocal Exercises—Singing in the Throat—Position of the Head—Centre of the Voice—Uniting the Tones of the Voice—Different Registers of the Voice—Taste and Style—Expression—Study, Words and Remarks—Clear Pronunciation—The Consonants—A few Important Remarks on Singing. Price 1s.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

STANDARD MUSIC BOOKS for the

LIBRARY.—HOPKINS and RIMBAULT, HISTORY and CONSTRUCTION OF THE ORGAN. Third Edition, enlarged, £1 11s. 6d. The only authority upon this subject published in this country.

Best's (W. T.) Organ Student, with pedal obligato, 2 vols., 21s. each. Best's (W. T.) Collection of Organ Compositions, 2 vols., 21s. each. Best's (W. T.) 130 Handel's Choruses, with pedal obligato, 52s. 6d.

Best's (W. T.) Modern School for the Organ, 31s. 6d.

Schooler's Life of Handel, reduced price, 7s. 6d.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

TO MUSICAL STUDENTS.—CARL

CZERNY'S (pupil of Beethoven) great WORKS:—

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL COMPOSITION. Dedicated (by permission) to the Royal Academy of Music in London. 3 vols., each 21s.

THE ROYAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Dedicated (by command) to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. 4 vols., each 21s.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. 12s.

London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

DR. MARX'S GREAT MUSICAL WORKS.

School of Musical Composition. Vol. I., 641 pp. royal 8vo. Fourth Edition, 15s.

The Universal School of Music. 367 pp. royal 8vo, 12s.

The Music of the Nineteenth Century. 517 pp. royal 8vo, 12s.

ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

SPOHR'S VIOLIN SCHOOL.—In one

handsome volume, folio, cloth, pp. 235. Louis Spohr wrote to the publishers, saying:—"I have carefully looked over this English Edition of my 'Violin School,' and have no hesitation in recommending it as a faithful translation of the original work."

Price 21s.; offered at 15s. 9d.

London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, Music Publishers to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE LIMITED respectfully

solicit an inspection of their extensive STOCK, which contains a beautiful assortment of the following articles:—

Bracelets, from .. £6 to £200 Rings, from .. £2 to £500

Brooches, from .. £2 to £200 Chains, from .. £3 to £50

Locketts, from .. £2 to £200 Pins, from .. £1 to £50

Earrings, from .. £1 to £200 Studs, from .. £1 to £50

To obviate the difficulty which is so often experienced in choosing suitable gifts, the Goldsmiths' Alliance Limited have prepared a new edition of their Illustrated Pamphlet, and will be happy to forward the same gratis and post-free on application.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

RODRIGUES' CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

42, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

SETS FOR THE WRITING-TABLE AND BOUDOIR, IN POLISHED BRASS, ORMOLU, SEVRES CHINA.

BRONZE, and OXIDIZED SILVER, from .. 21s. to £10

TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS .. 63s. to £50

DRESSING CASES .. 21s. to £50

DESPATCH BOXES .. 4s. 6d. to £5

MUSICIANS' WRITING CASES .. 4s. 6d. to £5

ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTING BOOKS .. 10s. 6d. to £5

STATIONERY CASES and CABINETS .. 30s. to £5

INKSTANDS .. 6s. to £5

CANDLESTICKS (per pair) .. 7s. 6d. to £5

WORK BOXES and BASKETS .. 4s. 6d. to £5

PORTRAIT ALBUMS .. 4s. 6d. to £5

THE NEW "TANTALUS" LIQUEUR STAND .. 100s. to £10

THE NEW "EPITOME" WRITING CASE .. 12s. to 30s.

THE NEW STYLOGRAPHIC PEN, 12s. 6d., 11s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.

And a large and choice assortment of ENGLISH, VIENNESE, and PARISIAN NOVELTIES, from 6s. to £5.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS,

ARMS, CORONET, CREST, and ADDRESS DIES

Engraved as Gems from Original and Artistic Designs.

NOTE-PAPER AND ENVELOPES, brilliantly Illuminated by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours.

BEST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, 1s. per 100.

All the New and Fashionable Note-Papers.

A VISITING CARD PLATE, elegantly Engraved, and 100

Superfine Cards printed, for 4s. 6d.

BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, and INVITATIONS in every variety.

HENRY RODRIGUES, 42, Piccadilly, London.

THIRTY-SHILLING CHRISTMAS BOX

for LADIES.—JENNER and KNEWSTUB, 33, St. James's-street.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S THIRTY-SHILLING CHRISTMAS BOX for GENTLEMEN.

THIRTY-SHILLING CHRISTMAS BOX

for BOYS.—JENNER and KNEWSTUB, 33, St. James's-street.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S THIRTY-SHILLING CHRISTMAS-BOX for GIRLS.

THIRTY-SHILLING CHRISTMAS-BOX,

suitable for everybody.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB, 33, St. James's-street.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S THIRTY-SHILLING CHRISTMAS BOX, containing Thirty Useful and Ornamental Articles.

THIRTY-SHILLING CHRISTMAS BOX,

containing Thirty Articles suitable for Christmas Trees.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S Two to

Ten Guinea CHRISTMAS BOX for Ladies.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S

Two

NEW MUSIC.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE.
No. 122, contains the following popular Dance Music:
Sweethearts Waltz .. Charles d'Albert.
Drink, Pupp, Drink! Polka .. Charles d'Albert.
Le Roi de Lahore Quadrille .. Charles d'Albert.
Le Roi de Lahore Waltz .. Charles d'Albert.
Toute la Joie Polka .. Charles d'Albert.
Mello. Suite de Valses .. Charles d'Albert.
A Grande Guides. Galop Brilliant .. A. Etterlen.
Trifolien Valse .. Strauss.
Le Polo Quadrille .. Charles d'Albert.
Swedish Country Dance .. E. H. Terry.
Price, 1s. post-free, 1s. 2d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W., and 15, Poultry, E.C.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Comic Opera, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
Vocal Score .. 5s.
PIANOFORTE SOLO (arranged by Berthold Tours) .. 3s.
PIRATES OF PENZANCE WALTZ .. D'Albert .. 2s.
PIRATES OF PENZANCE LANCERS .. D'Albert .. 2s.
PIRATES OF PENZANCE QUADRILLE .. D'Albert .. 2s.
PIRATES OF PENZANCE POLKA .. D'Albert .. 2s.
PIRATES OF PENZANCE GALOP .. D'Albert .. 2s.
KUH'S FANTASIA .. 2s.
BOYTON SMITH'S FANTASIA .. each .. 2s.
SMALLWOOD'S THREE EASY FANTASIAS .. each .. 2s.
THE POLICEMAN'S SONG AND CHORUS .. 2s.
I AM A PIRATE KING .. 2s.
THE MODERN MAJOR-GENERAL .. 2s.
POOR WANDERING ONE .. 2s.
AM I LEAVE ME NOT TO PINE ALONE, DUET .. 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W., and 15, Poultry, E.C.

OLIVETTE. New Comic Opera, now being performed at the Strand Theatre with enormous success. Adapted by E. Farnie; Music by AUDRAN.
Vocal Score .. 8s. net.
Abridged Edition of the Vocal Score, containing the Overture and Songs .. 2s. 6d. net.
Pianoforte Solo .. 2s. 6d. net.
Olivette Lancers, D'Albert .. 2s.
Nearest and Dearest Waltz, D'Albert .. 2s.
Olivette Waltz, D'Albert .. 2s.
Olivette Quadrille, D'Albert .. 2s.
Olivette Polka, D'Albert .. 2s.
Torpedo Galop, D'Albert .. 2s.
Torpedo Song .. 2s.
Sob Song. Sung by Miss St. John .. 2s.
Romance—"Nearest and Dearest" .. 2s.
Boyton Smith's Fantasia, introducing all the Favourite Airs, Solo or Duet .. 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W., and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES.
ADELINA WALTZ. Illustrated with a beautiful Portrait of Madame Patti .. 2s. 6d. net.
PORTIA WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net.
DRINK, PUPP, DRINK! POLKA .. 2s. 6d. net.
CAN'T STOP! GALOP .. 2s. 6d. net.
CONGRESS LANCERS .. 2s. 6d. net.
DISTANT SHORE WALTZ .. 2s. 6d. net.
THE FANFARE POLKA .. 1s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W., and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL'S OLD ENGLISH DITTIES.
Volume II., handsomely bound in cloth and gold .. 2s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W., and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AND AMERICAN ORGANS.
by which the Instrument becomes the property of the Hired at the end of the third year, provided each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes, from 2 guineas; Harmoniums, from 1 guinea; and American Organs, from 12 guineas a Quarter.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W., and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANINOS, from 20 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COTTAGES, from 27 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS, from 75 guineas.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTES, from 120 guineas, with American discount.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing-Rooms, from 15 to 150 guineas; or, on the Three-Years' System, from 21 guineas per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGANS, combining Pipes with Reeds, Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these Instruments possess over the Organs hitherto imported have induced Messrs. Chappell and Co. to undertake the sole Agency of this eminent Manufacturer. A large variety on view, from 18 to 250 guineas. Price-Lists on application to CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W., and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S Favourite ORGAN. Compass, five octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds, two of two and two thirds octaves and two of two and one third octaves, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case, price 25 guineas. With twelve stops, sub-bass octave coupler, and two knee pedals, 35 guineas. Illustrated Price-List free by post.
Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W., and 15, Poultry, E.C.

INSTRUMENTS by ALL MAKERS may be HIRED or PURCHASED on the Three-Years' System.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W., and 15, Poultry, E.C.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS FOR CASH.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, W., and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.
Section I.—No. 1, Pianoforte Tutor. Also 67 Numbers of CHARLES HALLÉ'S MUSICAL LIBRARY are now ready. Catalogues and all particulars may be had from FORSYTH BROTHERS, London, 272, Regent-circus, Oxford-street; Manchester, Cross-street and South King-street; and all Music-sellers.

STEPHEN HELLER'S LAST PUBLICATION.
FIFTEEN MELODIES OF SCHUBERT.
Transcribed for the Pianoforte by Heller.
Charming short pieces, specially adapted for teaching.
Price 2s. each; or, handsomely bound, 1s. net.
FORSYTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

FORSYTH BROTHERS, Sole Agents for the Dominion Organ Company, Canada.
New Organ, "PRINCESS LOUISE," the best and cheapest 25 Guinea Organ in the Trade.
Sole Agents for the United Kingdom, FORSYTH BROTHERS, Manchester and London.

POPULAR PIANOFORTE COMPOSITIONS. By FREDERIC N. LOHR.
FLEUR-DE-LIS. A Mazurka de Salon. Price 4s. (Second Thousand).
GAYOTTE in G. Price 3s.
MAUD. A Romance. Price 3s.
TWILIGHT. An Idyll. Price 3s.
FORSYTH BROS., 272, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester.

THE CHILDHOOD OF CHRIST
("L'Enfance du Christ").
By HERLIOZ.
Vocal Score, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, arranged by Charles Hallé.
Price 5s. net, paper; 7s. net, bound.
FORSYTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

"EVENING AND MORNING."
("Comes, at times, a stillness as of even.")
Quartet and Chorus sung, by her Majesty's command, at the Inauguration of the National Memorial at Edinburgh to H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, and also on two occasions at Frogmore (Windsor). Preliminary Gregory Smith, Music by SIR HERBERT OAKLEY. New Edition, price 4s. net.
Published by FORSYTH BROTHERS, 272, Regent-circus, London; and Cross-street, Manchester.

NEW MUSIC.

J. B. CRAMER and CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

MADAME FAVART. OFFENBACH'S
very successful Comic Opera.
Complete Vocal Score .. 8s. 0d. net.
Piano Score .. 2s. 6d. net.
Quadrilles, Lancers, Waltzes, and Polka, each .. 2s. 6d. net.
Piano Solos and Duet, H. Parker. Each 2s.

LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR.
OFFENBACH'S Popular Comic Opera.
Now performing at the Alhambra.
Complete Vocal Score .. 8s. 0d. net.
Piano Score .. 2s. 6d. net.
Quadrilles, Lancers, Waltzes, Galop, and Polka, each .. 2s. 6d. net.
Piano Solos and Duet, H. Parker. Each 2s.

LES MOUSQUETAIRES. Comic Opera.
By LOUIS VARNÉY (Now performing at the Gaiety).
Complete Vocal Score .. 8s. 0d. net.
Piano Score .. 2s. 6d. net.
Quadrilles, Waltzes, Galop, and Polka, each .. 2s. 6d. net.
Piano Solo, R. Villab; Piano Duet, H. Parker, each .. 2s. 6d. net.

THE CAPTIVE AND THE BIRD. Song.
By PLANQUETTE. Words by H. B. Farnie. Sung by Mr. F. H. Celi, and always redoubled. Published in F. G. and A. flat. Also for the Pianoforte, a brilliant but not difficult arrangement, by Henry Parker. Each Edition, post-free, 2s. net.

THE DREAM QUEEN. Cantata for Female Voices. Composed by ODOARDO BARRI. This charming work, for three principals and chorus, from its easy vocal range, and yet dramatic treatment, is suitable alike to school or public performance, and is certain to become popular. Vocal Score complete, with argument. Price 3s. net.

CAROLINE LOWTHIAN'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.
Marguerite Waltz .. net 2s.
The Old Love and the New Waltz .. 2s.
Vanity Fair Polka .. 2s.
Beautifully Illustrated Titles. Post-free.

COQUETTERIEN POLKA. By MAX FRUHLING. Easy, very melodious, and well marked for dancing. "The Polka of the season; no ball programme should be without it."—Review. Beautifully Illustrated. Post-free, 2s. net.

NEWEST AND MOST POPULAR SONGS.
Across the River. In D and F .. Henry Parker .. net 2s.
Autumn .. King Hall .. 2s.
Better than Gold .. C. Pinsuti .. 2s.
Close to the Threshold. In G and .. Henry Parker .. 2s.
B flat .. Michael Watson .. 2s.
Haymaking. In F and G .. A. Scott Gatty .. 2s.
He went away in Spring. In E flat .. A. Scott Gatty .. 2s.
and G .. A. Scott Gatty .. 2s.
Life's Uphill. In F and G .. King Hall .. 2s.
Moss Rose .. King Hall .. 2s.
My Treasures. In F and G .. Henry Parker .. 2s.
Rest. In E flat, F, and G .. C. H. R. Marriott .. 2s.
Rita .. C. H. R. Marriott .. 2s.
Rivals. In G and B flat .. J. L. Roedel .. 2s.
Second to None .. F. Campana .. 2s.
In the Golden Eventide .. C. Pinsuti .. 2s.
Homeward Bound .. Stephen Jarvis .. 2s.
My Little Sweetheart. In D, .. Odoardo Barri .. 2s.
and G .. Odoardo Barri .. 2s.
Smuggler, The .. F. Campana .. 2s.
Story by the Stream. In F and A flat .. J. L. Roedel .. 2s.
Who Cares? .. A. L. Mora .. 2s.
J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER'S HARP PIANOFORTE is extremely light and portable, and its silvery tone is produced from Steel Vibrators, which never require tuning. Four octaves, £10 10s.; five octaves, £13 13s.

CRAMER'S STUDIO PIANETTE, five octaves, check action, in pine or dark walnut case, £16 16s.; with folding key-board for yachts, £21.

CRAMER'S Overstrung Iron-framed COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in black and gold, walnut or rosewood case, 50 guineas. In plain dark walnut case, 40 guineas. Illustrated prospectus on application to J. B. Cramer and Co., Regent-street, W.; Moorgate-street, E.C.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JANUARY contains: Mr. Pepys, the Musician, by Dr. Hueffer—The Father of the Symphony—The Great Composers: Schubert—Musical Changes, by H. C. Lunn—The Leeds Festival—Crystal Palace, Monday Popular, and Brighton Aquarium Concerts—Reviews, Occasional Notes, Foreign and Country News, Correspondence, &c. Price 3d.; post-free, 4d.; annual subscription, 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JANUARY contains: "The Watchword," a new Part Song, by CIRO PINSUTI. Price, separately, 14d.

NOVELLO, EWER, and CO.'S LIST OF WORKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS AND SCHOOL PRIZES.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS. New and Old.
J. Stainer. Beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound. Cloth, gilt .. 7 6
Ditto, ditto. Library edition, complete, demy 8vo, with long historical preface, half roxburgh binding .. 7 6
Carols for Christmaside for Little Singers. By George Fox. Illustrated cover and title .. 2 6

SACRED SONGS FOR LITTLE SINGERS. Words by Frances Ridley Havergal; Music by ALBERTO RANDEGGER. Illustrated, cloth, gilt, 5s.; paper cover .. 2 6

THE SUNLIGHT OF SONG. A Collection of Sacred and Moral Songs, with original Music by the most eminent English composers. With 46 illustrations, handsomely bound .. 7 6

NATIONAL NURSERY RHYMES AND SONGS. By J. V. ELLIOTT. With 65 illustrations, and elegantly bound. Cloth, gilt .. 7 6
THE CHRISTMAS BOOK OF LITTLE SONGS FOR YOUNG SINGERS. By J. F. LORRAINE. Handsomely bound. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen-street, E.C.

PIANOFORTE-PLAYING TO HIGHEST PERFECTION. Being a Treatise on the right way of attaining the above accomplishment. By A. HOEING, Prof. of Music, Richmond, Surrey, who will forward post-free a Copy for 10 stamps.—London: NOVELLO, EWER, and Co.

CIRO PINSUTI'S LATEST SUCCESSES.
The Bugler, in D, F, and G.
The Linnet's Answer, E and G.
Good Speed and Welcome, F and G.
In the Sweet of the Year, G and B.
Post-free, 2s. each net.
London: B. WILLIAMS, 60, Paternoster-row.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—MESSRS. ERARD, of 18, Great Marlborough-street, London, and 13, Rue de Mail, Paris. Makers to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, CAUTION the Public that Pianofortes are being sold bearing the name of "Erard" which are not of their manufacture. For information as to authenticity apply at 18, Great Marlborough-st., where new Pianos can be obtained from 50 guineas.

ERARDS' PIANOS.—COTTAGES, from 50 guineas. OBLIQUES, from 85 guineas. GRANDS, from 125 guineas.

SIGNOR PIATTI. After FRANK HOLL, A.R.A. Engraved by Francis Holl. Messrs. THOS. AGNEW and SONS have the honour to announce the completion of the Portrait of this eminent Musician. An Artist's Proof may be seen at their Galleries, 39, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, W.; and at Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S LIST.

THE LATEST SUCCESS.
BILLEE TAYLOR. Comic Opera. By J. P. STEPHENS and E. SOLOMON.
Vocal Score .. 6s. net.
ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA (Third Edition). 2s. net.
SELF-MADE KNIGHT (Second Edition). 2s. net.
THE VIRTUOUS GARDENER. 2s. net.
FANTASIA FOR PIANO. CH. TOURVILLE. 1s. 6d. net.

PIANO SCORE (Complete). 2s. 6d. net. Ready shortly.
*QUADRILLES. By CHARLES COOTE. 2s. net.
*LANCERS. By ARTHUR GRENVILLE. 2s. net.
*WALTZES. By CHARLES GODFREY. 2s. net.
*Beautifully Illustrated.

SONGS FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE CHRISTMAS PARTY (Illustrated). 1s. 6d. net.
WINTER EVERGREENS. S. GLOVER. 2s. net.
WELCOME MERRY CHRISTMAS. GREENLAND. 1s. 6d. net.
WHILE THE CHRISTMAS LOG IS BURNING (Illustrated). 1s. 6d. net.
SIMON THE CELLARER. J. L. HATTON. 50th Edition. 2s. net.
THREE JOLLY BRITONS. G. WARE. The new National Song to be sung in all the leading Pantomimes. 1s. 6d. net.

THE CHRISTMAS QUADRILES. By HENRY FARMER. "Has become a general favourite with the young folks, being expressly arranged for small hands." Solo, 1s. net; Duet, 1s. 6d. net.

WINTER EVERGREENS. CHRISTMAS FANTASIA. Introducing a number of seasonable melodies and popular Airs by A. GRENVILLE. Beautifully illustrated. Price 2s. net.

VIOLIN DANCES. Containing all the popular Dances from "Les Cloches de Corneville," together with the favourite compositions of Henry Farmer, C. H. R. Marriott, &c. "Will find a ready welcome from all at this season." Price 1s. 6d. net.

HENRY FARMER'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR, considerably Enlarged and Fingered by the Author. 100th Edition. 4s.
"Decidedly the best and most useful instruction book we have seen."—Musical Review.

SUNG BY MISS AGNES LARKCOM.
COME IN AND SHUT THE DOOR.
Music by J. G. CALLCOTT. In E flat, Soprano; in C, Mezzo-Soprano. 2s. net.

THE LOVE OF OLD. ROECKEL'S charming New Song will be sung by Miss Damian at her forthcoming engagements. Post-free, 2s. stamps.
Joseph Williams, 24, Berners-street, W., and 123, Cheapside, E.C.

SECONDHAND PIANO SALE.—PIANOS, £15; Broadwood Pianos, £25; Erard Pianos, £25; Collard Pianos, £25; Harmoniums, £5; American Organs, £10.
THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

£20 SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves—strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hand practice.
THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street.

PIANOFORTE SALE.—Purchasers who can pay cash will do well to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity of obtaining thoroughly good instruments at extraordinary low prices.

BROADWOOD PIANOS, 24 guineas. Full compass Pianofortes, in handsome cases, good condition, fine tone, at above moderate price, for cash only.
At OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street.

COLLARD PIANOS, 28 guineas. Full-compass COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, fine full, rich tone, perfect condition. May be seen at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street (exactly opposite Madame Tussaud's).

ERARD PIANOS, 38 guineas, fullest compass of Seven Octaves. Trichord COTTAGE PIANOFORTES, in handsome clonised and gilt cases, fine full, powerful tone. Cash only. At OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street.

PIANOFORTE SALE.—The PIANO-FORTE HIRE and THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM BUSINESS carried on as usual during the Sale.—THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-st., opposite Madame Tussaud's.

D'ALMAINES' PIANOS HALF PRICE.
In consequence of a change of partnership, the whole of this splendid stock, perfected with all the modern improvements of the day by this long-standing firm, of 100 years' reputation, and in order to effect a speedy sale. The easiest terms arranged, with seven years' warranty. Trichord Cottages from hire, or taken in exchange, £10 to £12.
Class 0, £14 (Class 2, £20) Class 4, £26 | Class 6, £40
Class 1, £17 (Class 3, £23) Class 5, £30 | Class 7, £40
American Organs from £5.—91, Finsbury Pavement, Moorgate Station, E.C.

PLEYEL, WOLFF, and CO.'S PIANOS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF THESE CELEBRATED PIANOS for SALE or HIRE.
Special Models in Louis XVI. Style.
170, NEW BOND-STREET, W.

P. J. SMITH AND SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS.
"The best and most substantial instrument produced." 3 and 4, PRINCES-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.

MUSICAL BOX DÉPÔTS, 22, Ludgate-hill, E.C.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices 24 to £200. Stunt-boxes from 18s. to 60s. Largest stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES & M. CULLOCH, as above.

"THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION" for October, 1880, says:—
The warm reception accorded to the
LOUIS VELVETEEN

In Paris—that City of the fashionable—is enough to assure it of success, even were its own intrinsic merits of colour, fineness, lightness, and excellent wearing qualities to constitute an insufficient recommendation.

It was, indeed, a "happy thought" of its manufacturers to stamp it with its own name on every yard, for, having once made a trial of it, we shall not desire to become the purchasers of any other, and there are so many new kinds in the market that there is plenty of competition. Many ladies have adopted the

LOUIS VELVETEEN,
In place of real velvet, for evening wear, and the list of colours in which it is manufactured is so long that every purchaser can suit her own complexion.

Ladies are respectfully informed that on and after this date all Louis Velveteen, both Black and the New Autumn and Winter Colours, have stamped on the back plain instructions for removing all creases, folding-marks, &c., made in conveyance by rail, post, or other causes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
who will send on inquiry, post-free, the names of the nearest Drapers from whom the genuine "LOUIS" VELVETEEN can be obtained:—
J. H. FULLER, 92, Watling-street, London, E.
JOHN FREEMAN, 20, Wicklow-street, Dublin.
WILLIAM FIFE, 52, Glessford-street, Glasgow.

WATERLOO HOUSE, Pall-Mall East and Cockspur-street, S.W. The HALF-YEARLY SPECIAL SALE, MONDAY, JAN. 3, to SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1881.—HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM, KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR)

LIGHT-BROWN

COD-LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
Proved by thirty years' medical experience to be
THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL
which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
AND WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients professed they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod-Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surg., Army, Prof. of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsules IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
White Rose, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Frangipanni, Opoponax, Chypre, Stephanotis, Moss Rose, New-mown Hay. Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s. Bottle.

BREIDENBACH'S SACHETS in any of the above Odours. Price, Silk Bags, 1s.; Paper Envelopes, 1s. each.
The above articles can be obtained through all Chemists, Perfumers, Stores, and Fancy Dealers in town and country.
BREIDENBACH and CO., Perfumers to the Queen, 157a, New Bond-street, London, W.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Bridal Bouquets, Bridesmaids' Bouquets, Baskets of Flowers, Loose Cut Flowers, Funeral Wreaths. Prices on application.
WILLIAM HOOPEE, 88, Oxford-street, W.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is perfection for its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and quickly changing grey or white hair to its natural youthful colour and beauty. It is not a dye. It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
It is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as slerry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Restorer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

A MASS OF CURLS is assured by regularly using two or three times a week COX'S CURLING FLUID, warranted harmless. Protected by Government stamp, signed John Robert Cox. Price 4s. 6d. per Bottle, with full directions, of all Chemists, or forwarded by L. N. Manshall, 35, St. Mary's-square, Kennington, London, S.E., on receipt of amount.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,
For CONSTIPATION, BILE,

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON,
A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING

UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.
2s. 6d. per Box, stamp included.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

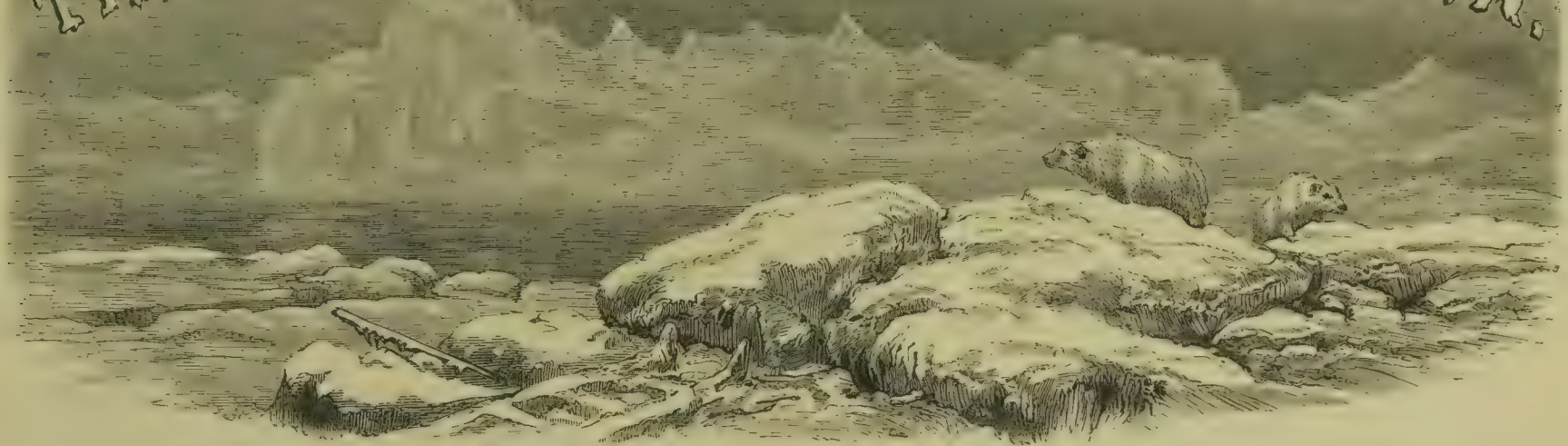
Wholesale—E. GRILLON, 69, Queen-street, London, E.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.

The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 138, Strand, in the Parish of St

THE FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.



LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA SHOWING THE ESQUIMAUX THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK, THE ARTIST OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

We have been favoured with permission to make use of the interesting Sketches and Journal prepared by Mr. Henry W. Klutschak, of Prague, Bohemia, who was a member of the Arctic exploring party under command of Lieutenant Schwatka, of the United States Army, during the overland expedition to the shores of King William's Land, by which some interesting relics of Sir John Franklin and his comrades were lately discovered and brought to New York. Some of the Sketches are engraved for the Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal; and others will appear in subsequent issues. The accompanying Sketch Map is a copy of that which was furnished to the *Times* several weeks ago, by Admiral G. W. H. Richards, together with his commentary upon the history of the expedition, from which we have freely borrowed to aid in explaining the subject.

It will be remembered that in the year 1858 Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, in Lady Franklin's little vessel the *Fox*, wintered in Belot Strait, Prince Regent's Inlet, and that in the following spring his limited sledge parties reached King William's Land, distant about 150 miles, where the first positive proof of the fate of the expedition was obtained; the remains of many of those who perished were discovered, as well as various relics and records. Though the fate of the expedition was thus entirely set at rest, the search was necessarily a hasty and partial one, as the snow lay thick on the ground, and the parties had to return to their vessel before the disruption of the ice in summer.

For some years past reports have occasionally been received through American whalers which have wintered at or visited the northern parts of Hudson's Bay and communicated with the natives to the effect that books and other articles belonging to Franklin's expedition were known to exist in certain parts, and that the Esquimaux were willing to conduct the white man to them. In one instance, about three years since, it was positively asserted that some of the crew had crossed the Isthmus of Boothia and reached a point on Melville Peninsula in the neighbourhood of "Fury and Hecla" Strait, and that relics of the expedition were deposited in a cairn there. Few persons, however, who were qualified to judge, believed that any of the crews had ever got beyond King William's Land, off which the *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned in 1848, or, at any rate, beyond the Adelaide Peninsula, which lies close to its southern end and at the entrance of the Great Fish River.

We believe it was this latter report which principally induced Lieutenant Schwatka to undertake his remarkable enterprise. The American Geographical Society of New York, of which Chief Justice Daly is President, made arrangements, with a special fund subscribed in the United States, to fit out this expedition. The command of it was accepted by Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, who is a cavalry officer in the Federal army; and it was joined by several volunteers—namely, Mr. William H. Gilder, who acted as special correspondent of the *New York Herald*; Mr. Henry W. Klutschak, an Austrian; and Mr. Frank Melms, of Milwaukee, in Wisconsin; these gallant gentlemen served in the expedition without pay. As huntsman and interpreter and general assistant, the committee engaged Joe Eberling, of Croton, Connecticut, who had been with Hall's North Pole Expedition, and with Captain Tyson, and had distinguished himself in other Arctic journeys. The firm of Messrs. T. Morison and Brown, New York, liberally offered to convey the expedition to Hudson's Bay in their whaling schooner named the *Bothen*. Accordingly, on July 19, 1878, the party under Lieutenant Schwatka's command sailed from New York, provided with all needful stores, arms, and ammunition, in such quantities and packages as would be suitable for a sledge journey overland. Early in August Lieutenant Schwatka, accompanied by three companions, landed near Chesterfield Inlet, of our charts, at the northern end of Hudson's Bay, with the provisions, stores, and equipments which he had brought with him, and formed his camp at a point named Cape Daly. He decided to pass the winter with the natives he found there, to assimilate his habits and mode of living as far as possible to theirs, and to persuade them to accompany his party in the spring in whatever direction he should decide to travel.

The front-page Engraving in our Supplement this week, from one of Mr. Klutschak's Sketches, represents an interview at Cape Daly with some of the Esquimaux Indians, whom Lieutenant Schwatka amused by showing them a few copies of an illustrated newspaper. Mr. Gilder, upon the same occasion, diverted them with the exhibition of some clever conjuring tricks; but these simple folk were as much astonished by the one as by the other specimen of the ingenuity of civilised men. These people have emigrated from the shores of Repulse Bay, within the last seven or eight years, to gain an easier livelihood, and to profit by the yearly visits of the American whaling-vessels. They are still, however, extremely ignorant and superstitious.

Lieutenant Schwatka soon found that the reports as to traces of the Franklin expedition having been discovered eastward of Boothia had no foundation in fact, and that they unquestionably referred to King William's Land; and there accordingly he at once resolved to proceed in the early spring.

We may here reflect what such a resolution involved. It was to traverse a tract of totally unknown country for a distance of about 350 miles as the crow flies, and then, on reaching King William's Land, to undertake a minute search of its coasts, which could not involve less than 600 miles of travel, and to remain there till the winter should have set in, in order that he might recross the Strait which separated the island from the main land (as he was not furnished with any boat); finally, to retrace his steps to Hudson's Bay during the depth of an Arctic winter. The resolution to do this was a bold one, and the enterprise which Lieutenant Schwatka and his companions had marked out for themselves sufficiently arduous. It was well understood by them that it would require a year to accomplish it, entirely on the resources of the country—of which they were in ignorance—with the exception of the comparatively small quantity of provisions they carried with them.

On April 1, 1879, they commenced their journey, accompanied by thirteen of the Esquimaux, including women and children, and with three sledges and forty-two native dogs to drag them. On these sledges they carried about a month's provisions for the whole party, consisting principally of bread and meat landed from the whaler, and their equipment of firearms, which appear to have been of the very best description, and to which their great success in procuring game, and probably their personal security from the tribes of natives they afterwards fell in with, was mainly due. They crossed the country to the estuary of Back's River without any extraordinary difficulty, and found considerable quantities of game. They examined Montreal Island and the coast of the Adelaide Peninsula, met many natives, from whom they procured relics of the lost expedition, listened to numerous anecdotes, more or less to be depended upon, and obtained what appeared pretty conclusive proof that one of Franklin's ships had

drifted from off Cape Victory, where they had been abandoned, to a position within a few miles of the Adelaide Peninsula, or a distance of about 150 miles, where she was ultimately sunk.

The day's journey of April 12, for Lieutenant Schwatka's party, lay over the elevated ground forming the watershed between the Hudson's Bay shore and Wager River, to the northward. The descent of the hill on the farther side was tolerably steep, so that the dogs had to run fast, in order not to let the sledges run over them. Their halt at noon that day was under what is called Divide Hill, and, as soon as the sledges were stopped, all these poor fatigued animals lay down, and remained quite still, to the moment when they were forced to rise and continue their toil, some of them licking the ice of the pools to assuage their thirst. The scene at this noonday halt is represented in our second Illustration, which is likewise from one of Mr. Klutschak's sketches.

The party in May, 1879, crossed over Simpson Strait to King William's Land and commenced the search of its coasts. It would be impossible in this brief sketch to do more than touch upon the incidents of that minute search. They remained on the island five months, and scarcely a day passed that they did not come upon some relic of the sad retreat of our unfortunate countrymen. The coast had evidently been frequently visited by natives, who had disinterred those who had been buried for the sake of plunder, and left their remains to the ravages of the wild beasts. Lieutenant Schwatka and his party appear to have carefully re-buried all these remains. But even during the summer it is with great difficulty that the soil can be removed for much more than the depth of a foot

beneath the surface. It is probable, however, that what is left will now remain undisturbed.

During the summer and autumn of 1879 they made a complete search of King William's Land and the mainland adjacent, travelling over the route pursued by the crew of the *Erebus* and *Terror* upon their retreat towards Back's River. They buried the bones of all those unfortunates remaining above ground and erected monuments to their memory. Their research has established the fact that the records of Franklin's expedition are lost beyond recovery. The Natchilli Esquimaux—who had found a sealed tin box about two feet long and one foot square, filled with books, at a point on the mainland near Back's River, where the last of the survivors of Franklin's party are supposed to have perished—were interviewed and questioned by Lieutenant Schwatka. These natives, it appeared, broke open the box and threw out the records, which were either scattered by the wind or destroyed by the children, who took them to their tents for playthings. This point was searched, not only by Lieutenant Schwatka's party, but nearly the entire Natchilli nation, inspired by a promise of a great reward for the discovery of any remnant of books or papers, no matter what was their present condition. None of the records were found, but the skeleton of a sailor was discovered about five miles inland. Every native who could impart any information was hunted up and interviewed, with the aid of a competent interpreter. It was ascertained that one of Franklin's ships drifted down the Victoria Straits and was unwittingly scuttled by the Oookjoolik Esquimaux,



CHART OF THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

who found it near an island off Grand Point during the spring of 1849. At that time one man was lying dead in the steerage, and during the same year the natives saw the tracks of four white men in the spring snows on the mainland. A large number of relics have been gathered by the party. From each spot where the graves were found a few tokens were selected that may serve to identify those who perished there. A piece of each of the boats found and destroyed by the natives has been brought away, together with interesting though mournful relics in the shape of the prow of one of their boats, the sledge upon which it was transported, and part of the drag rope upon which these poor fellows tugged until they fell down and died in their tracks. In addition to these they secured a board which may serve to identify the ship which completed the north-west passage. They have also brought the remains of an officer of the *Terror*, Lieutenant John Irving, which were identified by a prize medal found in his opened grave. The Anchor Line steamer *Circassia* has, at the request of the Admiralty, brought to Glasgow from New York the remains of Lieutenant Irving.

The sketch taken by Mr. Klutschak on June 28, one of those engraved by us this week, shows the grave of Lieutenant Irving, with a view of Victory Point. The grave, situated close to the beach, had been marked by sticking up near it two pieces of a sledge, inscribed with the letters, "T. 11," which are supposed to have belonged to H.M.S. *Terror*; but the contents of the grave have been removed. At another place, below Cape Maria Louisa, they found a "cache" on the flats, containing a wooden canteen, barrel-shaped, marked on one side "No. 3," and on the other "G. B.," under the Queen's broad arrow. There were also the staves of another canteen, a small keg, a tin powder-can, several red cans marked "Goldner's patent," a narrow-bladed axe, several

broken porter and wine bottles, stamped "Bristol Glass-works," and a few barrel staves. The "cache" was one evidently made by Netchillik Inuits, who had found the things along the coast. Lieutenant Schwatka's party left Irving Bay on July 13, after erecting a cairn or stone piled monument over the grave of Lieutenant Irving, and marking a stone to indicate the object of the cairn. Schwatka also buried a copy of the M'Clintock-Crozier record of 1858, together with the record of his own work to date, 10 ft. north of the cairn, marking the fact on the tombstone. We give an illustration of this monument erected over Lieutenant Irving's empty grave, thirty-two years after his death.

The narrative proceeds:—"On our way back to Franklin Point we buried the skull found on our way up, but found no further bones till we reached Point le Visconte. We saw tenting-places both of white men and natives at different points along the coast, and one cairn that had been torn down and contained nothing. At Point le Visconte we found the grave of an officer, as was evinced by the finding of gilt naval buttons among the debris and pieces of cloth and linen of finer texture than any seen elsewhere. There was nothing whatever to indicate the name or rank of the deceased, though we noticed that the grave had been made with especial care. This seems to have amounted to nothing, for it had been torn open by the savages, and the body dragged around by foxes and wolves. The bones that we found were scattered around, some of them a quarter of a mile from the grave; but as they were of different parts of the human skeleton there was nothing to indicate that more than one person had been buried here. The care with which the interment had been made was sufficient evidence that the officer had died on the way from the ships. We found another empty grave on a hill where we encamped, about four miles below this point,

and a skull about a quarter of a mile distant from it, evidently having been dragged there by wild beasts. The only things found in the tomb were a large brass buckle and a percussion-cap. Near by were traces of native tenting places. In fact, wherever we found graves we always found evidences that natives had encamped in the vicinity."

The party, having successfully carried out the mission they had imposed on themselves, remained on the island until the ice was sufficiently strong to carry them back to the mainland, which was not until Nov. 1, the ice of the previous summer having commenced to break up on the west side of King William's Land at the end of July. On that day they recrossed the Strait, coasted along the west side of the Adelaide Peninsula, and selected a track for their homeward journey about sixty miles westward of their outward route. This winter journey occupied four months, instead of one month, as in the outward journey in spring; great hardships and privations were endured, owing to the extraordinarily low temperatures and scarcity of food. Twenty-seven of their dogs died from hard work and starvation, rendering it necessary for the men to take their places at the sledges. On March 4, 1880, they reached their starting-point at Cape Daly, and there remained till August 1, when they were taken on board the barque George and Mary, of New Bedford, and were brought safely home to the United States.

The sledge journey was the longest ever made through the unexplored Arctic regions, both as to time and distance, the party having been absent from their base of operations in Hudson's Bay eleven months and four days. During that time they travelled 2819 geographical or 3251 statute miles. It was the only sledge journey ever made that covered an Arctic winter. The winter was pronounced by the Esquimaux one of unusual rigour, and the natives at Dépôt Island and Wager River suffered very severely both from cold and famine, the severity of the season precluding successful hunting. The expedition, however, withstood the greatest amount of cold ever encountered by white men in the field. On Jan. 3 of the last winter the thermometer sank to 71 deg. Fahrenheit, or 103 deg. below freezing-point, and during the whole of that day it did not rise above 69 deg. During sixteen days the average temperature was 100 deg. below freezing-point, and during twenty-seven days it was more than 92 deg. below. All this time the party pushed on; in fact, they never halted a single day on account of the cold. The storms came on in December, and, food running short, the travellers had to subsist on one meal a day, comprising at first about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of walrus or seal meat, but afterwards of "kow," or the thick hide of the walrus, with a thick covering of hair. The party were without food for two days; during this time they mostly lay in bed to keep up the warmth, but fortunately some walrus and seal were killed. Throughout the entire journey their reliance for food was almost entirely on the resources of the country. It was the first expedition in which a white man voluntarily lived on the same food as his Esquimaux assistants, thus showing that the white man can adapt himself to the climate, and travel as well as the natives.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Chamber, having completed the discussion and voted the Budget, separated on Wednesday week till Jan. 24.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

We learn from Vienna that six new peers have been created, four of whom are members of the Right and two of the Left. Of the latter, one is Baron Stremayr, the ex-Minister; while amongst the former are three Poles and the historian, Baron Helfert, who at the time of the Concordat was the chief of a department in the Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has approved the Provisional Budget. Herr von Schmerling, the chairman of the Constitutional majority, however, said that his party, while assenting to the Budget from consideration for the necessities of the State, felt bound to place on record the distrust with which it viewed the policy followed by the Government.

TURKEY.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople has invested the Sultan with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Aleko Pasha, the Governor of East Roumelia, having taken offence at the refusal of the local Parliament to pass the salaries of his private secretaries, resigned the Governorship of the Province; but, at the request of some influential persons, he has consented to remain in office.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the second reading of the bill for granting a subsidy to the Greek Navigation Company, and read for the first time the bill for the payment of the Bavarian Loan. M. Coumoundouros, the Premier, has laid on the table a Consular Convention between Greece and Italy.

M. Coumoundouros has dispatched a circular to the representatives of Greece abroad, instructing them to decline the proposed European arbitration if it should be offered.

AMERICA.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill has been introduced in the United States Senate. In the House of Representatives there has been a "scene," which ended in a personal encounter, and led to a proposal for the expulsion of two members. Ultimately the two offenders apologised to the House, and the matter was allowed to drop.

Subject to the action of the Commission, the Executive Committee of the "World's Fair" have adopted Inwood Hall as the site for the Exhibition building at New York.

Three hundred and twenty thousand immigrants are estimated to have arrived at New York in the year just closed.

There are, at the present time, it is stated, 14,000,000 bushels of grain stored at Chicago, as compared with 12,000,000 at the same period last year.

Five persons have been burnt to death through the carriage they were travelling in, on the Carolina Central Railway, having caught fire.

CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons Mr. Cartwright introduced a bill for better securing the independence of the House and preventing corrupt practices. In reply to the Premier, Sir J. A. Macdonald, who asked him to explain more fully the objects of the proposed bill, Mr. Cartwright said that as the House was about to create a great railway corporation with extraordinary powers, it was desirable to render it difficult to abuse them. The House has adjourned until the 4th inst.

At a mass meeting held at London (Ontario) a resolution has been passed condemning the Government's Pacific Railway scheme.

A telegram from Halifax states that Professor Hind has written a letter refuting Sir John M'Donald's charge of levying black mail, and asking for a fair and open opportunity to prove his statements before a Parliamentary committee.

In view of the proposed enlargement of the Manitoba province, the Ministry have presented to Parliament a scheme for the readjustment of the subsidy of the Dominion Govern-

ment. The Manitoban Legislative Assembly has adjourned until March 22 next.

INDIA.

Lord Ripon's health is restored. Statements published in London that his resignation was impending have been contradicted in telegrams received from Allahabad. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in his weekly telegram, states that it is hoped that Lord Ripon may be able to start from Allahabad for Calcutta on the 3rd inst.

Mr. Adam arrived at Madras on the 19th ult., and was sworn in as Governor on the 20th ult. The Duke of Buckingham embarked for England on the same evening. Sir John Strachey left India on Christmas Day. Mr. Baring had arrived in Bombay. The first meeting of the Supreme Council since the Viceroy's illness was held on Thursday week. Mr. Stokes, the senior member present, presided. The Maharajah Sir Runodeep Singh, Prime Minister of Nepal, arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday week to pay his respects to the Viceroy. The Census preparations are proceeding rapidly.

The latest Cabul news, according to the same correspondent, indicates that the Ameer is still far from feeling his position assured. The Kuram Valley has been quiet since the withdrawal of the British troops, and the Turi tribes are still in undisturbed possession. The latest news from Candahar reports all quiet there. Travellers from Herat report that Khan Agha Jamshadi, who had abandoned the coalition against his son-in-law Ayoub and gone in to him, was on his arrival in Herat imprisoned and shortly afterwards put to death.

The gold medal of the Western India Rifle Association has been won by Mr. W. F. Whitehead, of Bombay.

A train with the mails for Italy went for the first time through the St. Gothard tunnel on Tuesday week.

A *Standard* telegram from Copenhagen states that the Swedish frigate Gathenborg has been totally destroyed by fire in the port of Malmo.

Prince Ulrich, the only son of Prince William, heir presumptive to the Crown of Wurtemberg, died at Stuttgart, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Warren De La Rue, F.R.S., has been elected corresponding member in the section of astronomy of the Académie des Sciences, Paris.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Northampton, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in September last.

A telegram from the Naval Commander-in-Chief at Hong-Kong to the Admiralty reports the pillaging of a British schooner by Pellew Islanders. A vessel of war is to be dispatched to the place where the piracy was committed.

The German explorers have resumed the concluding series of excavations at Olympia. Additional important relics have already been discovered. The principal objects are a portion of the statue of Theseus, belonging to the western front of the temple, and parts of the interior fittings of the Temple of Olympian Zeus.

M. Anderwert, the newly elected President-Elect of the Swiss Confederation, committed suicide on the evening of Christmas Day by shooting himself with a revolver on the public promenade at Berne. He had for some days before been in a state of profound melancholy, and imagined himself surrounded by enemies plotting against his life.

Serious floods have occurred in France and Belgium. Much damage to property is reported, but no loss of life. Disastrous floods have also taken place at Cyprus. At Limasol the river overflowed its banks, and destroyed sixty houses. Eight lives were lost, and the damage was estimated at £70,000. Heavy rains have fallen in all parts of the island.

THE MAGAZINES.

Readers of the *Cornhill* will probably turn most eagerly to Mr. Payn's new story, "A Grape from a Thorn," and their eagerness will not be disappointed. The groundwork of the plot is interesting, the picture of the Devonshire marine retreat, where the scene is at present laid, is a gem of description, and the humours of the hotel, although the humour borders a little upon the plebeian vulgarity it is intended to satirise, are still irresistibly comical. Mr. Payn's pen is not wont to flag, and his excellent beginning bears promise of a bright story. The other new fiction, "Love the Debt," is a faithful study of some aspects of English middle-class life, but has little to arrest the attention forcibly. "Fina's Aunt" is a delicate sketch, in Miss Thackeray's manner, and, perhaps, from her pen. The miscellaneous papers are unusually deficient in interest. "In the Heart of the Highlands" has some successful pieces of word painting, and "The Moral Element in Literature" some just remarks, occasionally verging upon the confines of the obvious.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* also commences a new novel by a writer and in a style to justify considerable expectations. Mr. Justin McCarthy should be quite at home in depicting the career of "The Comet of a Season," and the opening promises something on a par with his hitherto unequalled effort, "Miss Misanthrope." "The Discrowned Jingo" is an amusing sketch of some of the members of the late Cabinet in adversity, tinged, however, with too much of the acrimony of party spirit. Dr. A. Wilson's account of the modifications of type which separate some of the lower animals into groups is a very interesting and lucid study in the philosophy of evolution; and all the other papers are clever and readable.

Temple Bar, too, depends mainly upon its new serial fictions, for the merits of which the names of Mrs. Alexander and the authoress of "Probation" are a strong guarantee. Both begin admirably, and promise well. There is also a remarkable Russian story, "Ilouscha," probably a translation.

It requires close attention to nice shades and subtle refinements of feeling to take much interest in Mr. James's serial contribution to *Macmillan*, which, without such attention, the ordinary reader is likely to find insipid, and with it fatiguing. The remaining contents of a fairly average number include a paper on clerical subscription by Dean Stanley, in which the High Church party are reminded that on historical grounds they should be the last to object to its relaxation; an interesting account of Montegrin customs and superstitions by Mr. A. J. Evans; "Mopsa's Tale," an elegant poem by G. H. Hickey; and a discriminating review of Tennyson's new volume by Professor Colvin.

Blackwood is strong with the continuation of "The Private Secretary;" "The Seer," a striking tale, by Rudolph Lindan; and, more interesting perhaps than either, the first of a series of letters from Helen Faucit, giving her own impressions of the Shakspearean characters in which her principal triumphs have been achieved. Ophelia is the subject of the present number. An estimate from a point of view which so few can share possesses, of course, an attractiveness and suggestiveness entirely independent of the justness of the particular views propounded. "Before and After the Ballot" is a very amusing sketch of the electoral corruption

of a small borough, with some sensible, practical suggestions for remedying it. The political article, of course, makes the most of the patent indecision and rumoured dissensions of the Ministry.

The most conspicuous contribution to *Belgravia* is Mr. Mallock's novel, "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century," which, like "Daniel Deronda," begins at a gaming table. It bids fair to prove the antitype in fiction to Mr. Mallock's attempts in moral philosophy—forcible and with a decided power of compelling attention, but thoroughly unwholesome and morbid. "Does Writing Pay?" explains in lively style how a comfortable income may be made by the literary Jack of all trades, who can do nothing excellently, but everything well enough.

London Society commences a new fiction by Mrs. Riddell, which gives every promise of rivalling the highly-successful story which she has just concluded in this periodical. "How We Lost a Treasure" is a capital short tale. As usual, there is nothing good in *Time* except "Sophy;" but, as usual, "Sophy" is very good. Mrs. Collins's striking story, "Too Red a Dawn," is concluded in the *University Magazine*, which also has a paper on the Essenes, full of curious learning, and a charming little poem, "Shadow Lovers," by Miss Robinson.

The *North American Review* has an important article on "The Future of the Republican Party," by Mr. Boutwell, foreshadowing coercion with the alleged view of protecting coloured citizens at the South; the continuation of M. Chary's account of his archaeological discoveries in Central America; and Professor Curtius's able summary of what has been effected at Olympia. Mr. Grant White's charges against the boasted public school system of the United States will attract much attention. *Harper's Monthly* is, as usual, a miracle of cheapness and of exquisite woodcut illustration. "The English Lakes" and the memoir of Mr. Lowell are, perhaps, the most interesting contributions on the whole; but the story, "Anne," and the sketches of a voyage down the Thames, of "An Old Quaker City," and of the New York firemen's brigade are hardly inferior.

The contents of the *Atlantic Monthly* are also most varied. Mr. White's criticism on Sarah Bernhardt, Mr. Aldrich's excellent sketch of the typical English footman, Mr. Rossetti's discourse on the wives of poets, and the humorous account of the difficulty of getting married in Germany, are perhaps the most generally attractive. The *Victorian Review*, though able, has less specifically Australian matter than could be wished. A paper on the Supreme Court in Victoria and the Press shows the danger to which the judicial office is exposed in democratic communities. "Notes from Fiji" have lost their interest, which would otherwise have been considerable, from the removal of Sir A. Gordon to Fiji. Mr. Hogan does not take an over favourable view of the type of Anglo-Saxon men in course of evolution in Australia. "He will be peaceably disposed and sportively inclined, rather selfish in conduct and secular in practice, contented and easy-going, but non-intellectual and tasteless." Other writers have drawn the coming Australian's horoscope very differently.

Miss Mather, the popular authoress of "Comin' through the Rye," appears in the capacity of editor of a new magazine, the *Burlington*, moderate in price and creditable in substance. Besides Miss Mather's own novel, "The Story of a Sin," we remark some extremely elegant verses to an infant, by Mr. Frederick Locker, and "Faithful," a pathetic little sketch in prose by Mr. Philip Marston.

With the beginning of a new year many of the publishers of serials seem to have engaged in a generous rivalry. In such a competition the firm of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin were sure to be to the fore. Nothing but praise is due to them for their Magazine of Art (new series), Family Magazine, and Quiver—each appealing, with success, to a different class of readers. The same firm issue Old and New London, Technical Educator, Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; an Illustrated Book of the Dog; and the first part of the Royal Shakspeare, with illustrations on steel and wood.

Good Words opens with the first part of a Dartmoor tale, entitled "Christowell," by R. D. Blackmore, written in his happiest manner, and has a large amount of pleasant reading to suit various tastes. The Leisure Hour, retaining its distinctive features, with many improvements, is now issued in the monthly form only. New serial tales, by Mrs. J. K. Spender and W. Gilbert, are begun in the present number of Golden Hours.

Among the other magazines and serial publications received this month are Heath's Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Universal Instructor, Illustrated, Tinsley's Magazine, Churchman, Antiquary, Science Gossip; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, Daisy, and Christian Age. The Fashion Books include the World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal, and Illustrated Household Journal.

Other magazines will be noticed next week.

DIARIES.

Letts's Diaries enjoy a well-established reputation. Aiming at the useful rather than the ornamental, yet far from ignoring the latter quality, the firm of Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co. is noted for the sterling excellence of its Diaries. They are classified in several series, for use in many different ways; some being prepared with official information and with ruled pages, for the particular use of classes and professions. Pocket-books, almanacks, tablet diaries, blotting pads, index books, and other useful accessories are included in the comprehensive catalogue of this firm's productions.

Messrs. Hudson and Hearn have entered with spirit into the production of these requirements for official, commercial, and even private use. They publish a series of Diaries specially adapted to the use of architects, surveyors, and civil engineers; and the firm has also issued, in convenient shapes and sizes, similar adjuncts of the desk and writing-table, for mercantile and general use.

The Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England has awarded its bronze medal for saving life on land to Edward Mountjoy Price, in recognition of his conspicuous gallantry in rescuing a boy from a fire at Ilfracombe, Devon, and for afterwards removing a barrel of gunpowder which was charred by the flames, thus saving the lives of the firemen and others working above the burning room. The medal has also been conferred on Mr. James McGowan, Inspector of Roads to the borough of Birkenhead, for going down, at great personal risk, into an underground passage and rescuing three men who had been rendered insensible by noxious gases, one of them dying directly he was brought to the surface.

THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.



NOONDAY REST OF LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA'S PARTY UNDER DIVIDE HILL.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCH, THE ARTIST OF THE EXPEDITION.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE ELIOT.

Marian Evans, Mrs. Cross, the brilliant novelist, so celebrated under the nom de plume of George Eliot, died on the 22nd ult. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Evans, a land-agent and surveyor, resident in the neighbourhood of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, and, at an early age, came to London to devote herself to literature. Her earliest works were a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus;" and, in 1853, a translation of Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity." In the interval between the two, she had largely contributed to the *Westminster Review*. Her first imaginative effort was "Scenes of Clerical Life;" but the book that established her fame was "Adam Bede," published in 1859. This was followed by "The Mill on the Floss" in 1860, by "Silas Marner" in 1861, by "Romola" in 1863, by "Felix Holt" in 1866, by "Middlemarch" in 1871, and by "Daniel Deronda" in 1876. Her death, quite unexpected, has taken from English literature one of its brightest ornaments.

ARCHDEACON WICKHAM.

The Ven. Robert Wickham, Vicar of Gresford, and late Archdeacon of St. Asaph, died at his Vicarage on the 21st ult., aged seventy-eight. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1824, a second class in "Literæ Humaniores," and was for many years Head Master of a very celebrated school at Twyford, near Winchester. He was given the vicarage of Gresford by his brother-in-law, Dr. Short, Bishop of St. Asaph, by whom he was appointed his chaplain and Archdeacon of St. Asaph. This venerable divine was the author of several religious works.

THE REV. PRECENTOR WALCOTT.

The Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles Walcott, B.D., F.R.S.L., F.S.A., Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, Author of "William of Wykeham and his Colleges," "Memorials of the Cathedrals," and several other historical and archaeological works, died on the 22nd ult. at his residence in Belgrave-road. He was born in 1822, the only son of the late Admiral John Edward Walcott, of Winkton, M.P. for Christchurch, by Charlotte Anne, his wife, daughter of Colonel John Nelly, Commandant Bengal Artillery, and derived his descent from a younger branch of the ancient Shropshire family of Walcott of Walcott. He was educated at Winchester, and at Exeter College, Oxford; was for some time Curate of St. Margaret's, and Evening Lecturer at St. James's, Westminster. He married, July 20, 1852, Roseanne Elizabeth, third daughter of Major Frederick Brownlow, 79th Highlanders, and niece of Charles, first Lord Lurgan.

PROFESSOR RYMER JONES.

Professor Thomas Rymer Jones, F.R.S., who died from heart disease on Dec. 10, was born at Whitby, in 1810. He studied for the medical profession at Guy's Hospital in London, and in Paris, taking out his diploma as M.R.C.S. in 1833; but at an early age relinquished his practice on account of deafness, and devoted himself to Comparative Anatomy. In 1836 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy at King's College, London, which position he continued to hold for nearly forty years. In succession to Dr. Roget, he became Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, and was also Examiner in Physiology at the University of London. Professor Rymer Jones, among many works on Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, has made for himself a monument in his "General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," which, although published in 1838, still continues to be the standard text-book of this very comprehensive subject.

DR. MARSHAM.

The wardenship of Merton College, Oxford, has been rendered vacant by the decease of Mr. Robert Bullock Marsham, D.C.L., who died on the 27th ult., at Caversfield House, Bicester, at the great age of ninety-six. Dr. Marsham, who was elected to the position of Warden of Merton so long ago as the year 1826, was the owner of considerable estates in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and was a magistrate for the former county.

ADMIRAL JOHNSON.

Admiral William Ward Percival Johnson died on the 26th ult., at his residence, Little Baddow, near Chelmsford, at the age of ninety. He entered the Navy in July, 1803, and fought on board the Victory at Trafalgar; he came ashore thirty-seven years ago. At a banquet in 1874 he stated that he had never seen salt water since, and that he knew nothing of iron-clads except what he had seen on paper.

MR. G. F. ANSELL.

Mr. George Frederick Ansell, well-known in the scientific world by his fire-damp indicator (notice of which appeared in our pages a few weeks since), an instrument invented to prevent explosions in coal-mines, died on the 21st ult. He began his career by the study of surgery, but, not finding it quite congenial to his taste, he decided to attend the lectures at the Royal College of Chemistry and the Royal School of Mines, where he was soon appointed lecture assistant to Dr. Hofmann. Soon afterwards he was appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Panopticon, where he exhibited a surprisingly beautiful illuminated fountain. He was the first chemist who succeeded in volatilising gold, and he made some important additions to our knowledge of iron and steel. Lord Palmerston gave him an appointment in the Royal Mint, under the Mastership of Mr. Thomas Graham, where he rendered valuable services by his improved conduct of the works, thus making it a self-supporting institution, and thereby saving the State many thousands pounds a year. He also obtained great credit by his treatment of brittle gold. His pen was usefully employed in many ways, his most important work being that on the "Royal Mint." He also wrote the article "Money" for Ure's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences. He was born March 4, 1826, and was consequently in his fifty-fifth year, when he was carried off by an attack of paralysis.

MR. MECCHI.

Mr. J. J. Mechi, the well-known agriculturist, died on the 26th ult., at his residence, Tiptree Hall, Essex. Mr. Mechi was the son of Giacomo Mechi, a citizen of Bologna, who settled in England early in life, and filled a post in the household of George III. He was born in London on May 22, 1802, and was trained in a City house engaged in the Newfoundland trade. In 1827 he began business as a cutler, and realised a handsome fortune by the sale of the "magic razor-strop." In 1840 he inaugurated the agricultural projects which subsequently made his name famous. He purchased 130 acres of land at Tiptree Heath, and by means of deep drainage and steam power transformed a barren waste into a productive farm. He published several works on agriculture, and a popular edition of an account of his improved agricultural system obtained a wide circulation. In July, 1856, he was appointed to the shrievalty of London, and in the following year was elected an Alderman. As an agriculturist his merit was recognised by the presentation of a testimonial of the value of £500. He was made a member of the council of the Society of Arts, and was a juror in the Department of Art and Science at the Exhibition of 1851 and the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

DELTA (Sanguhar).—We are very glad to hear from you again. Your games are always very acceptable.
W B (Caversham).—You shall have another specimen of the Hermit's problems.
D B RAI (Moorshidabad).—Your solution of No. 1914 is correct.
CAPTAIN T.—We regret we cannot use either. They are much too simple.
ORIMA (Rostoff).—Thanks for the corrected diagram.
J D (Broadmoor).—Crude and crowded. Try again, using fewer pieces.
P S S (Ilford).—A capital little game, and we are obliged to you for it.
ALPHA.—Thanks for your seasonable good wishes.
E Y M (Kingston, Jamaica).—We have pleasure in complying with your request. Many thanks for the paper.
A F M (Kingston, Jamaica).—It shall be examined carefully.
D F ST.—Thanks for the problem.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1920 received from Pierce Jones, James Atkinson, John Perkins, and L. Chapelle (Malta).
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1921 received from Pierce Jones, John Perkins, Charles Harrison, and Rev. Edward Mills.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1922 received from H. B. James Dobson, East Marden, P. Jones, W. Scott, T. B. (Chatham), H. B. Reynolds, W. J. Eggleston, D. W. Kell, R. Jessop, S. Farrant, Jupiter Junior, C. Darragh, B. L. Dyke, H. Langford, Elsie, L. Sharswood, E. Sharswood, M. O'Halloran, C. Oswald, Ben Nevis, R. Ingersoll, C. S. Cox, An Old Hand, E. Elsbury, R. Gray, Nerina, H. Blacklock, T. Greenbank, Kitten, D. Templeton, A. Kentish Man, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G. Fosbrooke, F. R. Jeffrey, G. L. Mayne, H. L. C. C. E. W. F. R. (Swansea), Cant. Norman Rumbelow, John Perkins, Dr. F. St., Frank Littleboy, Alpha, R. H. Brooks, and E. London.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE SCHACH-KALANER received from East Marden, D. W. Kell, Jupiter Junior, C. Darragh, Elsie, M. O'Halloran, R. Ingersoll, An Old Hand, H. Blacklock, T. Greenbank, Otto Fulder, F. R. Jeffrey, and W. H. Barstow.
NOTE.—Our readers will please note that in the position Haroun Al Raschid and in Mr. Kidson's suit the Bishop, which in each is described as being at Queen's square, should, in both cases, be placed at King's square.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 1919 AND 1920.

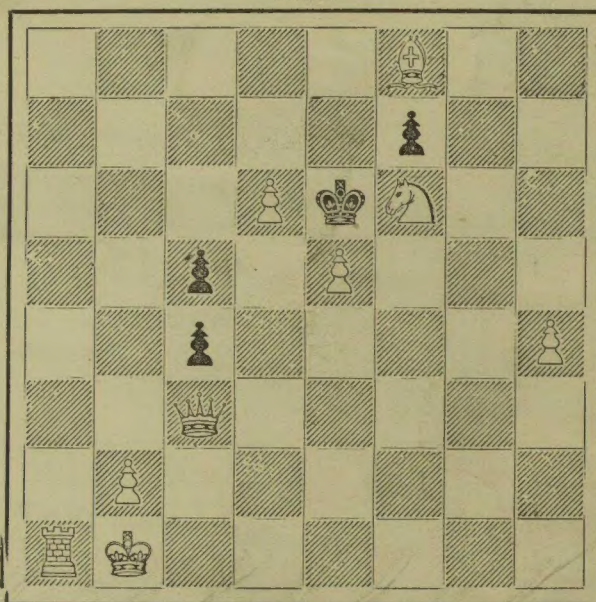
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to B 2nd	R to B 8th	1. P to K 4th	P takes P
2. Kt to K 5th	Any move	2. Kt to Q 3rd	Any move
3. Mates accordingly.		3. Mates accordingly.	

In both positions the variations arising on Black's moves should present no difficulty to the student.

PROBLEM No. 1924.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

An amusing Gamelet played by correspondence between Mr. W. H. MONCK, of Dublin, and Inspector SHENELE, of Ilford, Essex.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Kt to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
3. B to B 4th	P to K Kt 4th	15. B to Q 2nd	B to B 4th
Inferior to 3. P to Q 4th or 3. Q to R 5th (ch).			
4. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 2nd	16. Castles	
5. Q to R 5th		Inviting defeat. 16. K to B 2nd appears to be the best way to free the Rook; and, anyhow, White has less to fear on that side of the board.	
He should have played 5. P to K 4th. The move in the text leads to a loss of time which White never recovers.			
6. P to K 5th	Q to B 3rd	17. B to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
7. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	18. Q to K 5th	B to Q 6th
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	19. B to Q Kt 3rd	K to Q 2nd
9. P takes P en pas.	P takes P	20. Q to R sq	R to Q B sq
10. P to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. Kt to K sq	Kt to Kt 5th
11. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	22. Kt takes B	Q to B 7th (ch), and Black mated next move.
12. P takes P	P takes P		

Brentano's Monthly (Brentano, 39, Union-square, New York) for November among many entertaining and instructive articles, original and selected, has a game played by Mr. Morphy, which is stated to be the great Master's first attempt at chess sans voir. It was played when he was but twelve years old, against his uncle, Mr. Ernest Morphy, and shows abundant promise of the power that subsequently astonished the Old World and the New, although it must be conceded that the loser's play was only so-so on the occasion. We quote the *partie* here, as we have not seen it in any collection of Morphy's games.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Paul Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. E. Morphy).	WHITE (Paul Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. E. Morphy).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P to Q 5th	B takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. P takes Kt	B to Kt 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	13. P to K 5th	P takes P
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd	14. Q to Kt 3rd	R to K 2nd
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	15. B takes P (ch)	R takes B
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Kt takes P	Q takes K sq
7. P takes P	P to Kt 3rd	17. P takes P	B takes P
8. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 3rd	18. Q R to K sq	B to R 3rd
9. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	19. Kt to Kt 6th	Q to Q sq
10. B to K 3rd	R to K sq	20. R to K 7th, and Black resigned.	

We can cordially recommend *Brentano's Monthly* to English amateurs. It is, we believe, the only monthly in the United States devoting space to the subject of chess, and the subscription is only 4 dols. per annum.

For the particulars of the following matches, played during the month of December, we are indebted to the honorary secretaries of the associations mentioned, Messrs. Stauffer, E. J. Line, Henry Banks, G. Adamson, and the honorary secretary of the Oxford University Club. On Dec. 2 the North London defeated the Shaftesbury by ten games to three, and on the same day the Isleworth Reading Room Club won, for the second time this season, against the Twickenham Holy Trinity Club. On Dec. 3 the Knight class of the City Club were victorious in a match against all comers from the Athenæum, Camden Town, winning by ten games to four; and on the 6th Greenwich defeated Bermondsey with a score of 5½ games to 2½. In a match between the Oxford University and Oxford City Clubs, eight players a side, the City won by thirteen games to three. We are much obliged to the honorary officials mentioned above, and regret that the pressure of other matter upon our limited space prevented their reports appearing earlier.

The *Family Journal*, a weekly paper published at Kingston, Jamaica, announces a problem tourney, in which two prizes will be given for the best sets of not less than two nor more than four original two-move problems, and a special prize for the best problem contributed by any West Indian competitor who shall not have gained either of the others. We note with pleasure that a chess club is being organised in Kingston, and that his Excellency the Governor of the island has accepted the office of president.

The judges in the *Westminster Papers* problem tourney being at length satisfied that all the competing problems have been submitted to the test of publication, in accordance with the conditions of the tourney, will award prizes in the course of the current month.

On the 21st ultimo Mr. Blackburne gave a blindfold performance at the City Club, playing six games concurrently. He won four and drew two games.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 1, 1878) of Lord George Henry Cavendish, J.P., D.L., late of Ashford Hall, Ashford, Derbyshire, who died on Sept. 23 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by James Charles Cavendish, the son and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000, and for life his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, books, linen, china, glass, and effects, and his residence in Upper Eccleston-street; at her death, the said house, furniture, and effects are to pass to his son; to his said son his shares in certain named companies; and legacies and annuities to many of his indoor and outdoor servants—some of these, however, are not to be payable until the death of his wife. The residue of the personality is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; then, as to £5300 for his daughter Mrs. Alice Louisa Egerton, and £7500 for his daughter Mrs. Susan Henrietta Brand, in each case in addition to their settlements; and the ultimate residue for his said son, James Charles. The deceased was continuously for forty-six years member of Parliament for the northern division of Derbyshire.

The will (dated March 18, 1880) of Sir Francis Lycett, late of No. 18, Highbury-grove, who died on Oct. 29 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Dame Emily Sarah Amelia Lycett, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. Messrs. Robert Reaveley Glover, John Riley, and William Bickerstaff, the other executors named in the will, who have power reserved to them to prove hereafter, should they think fit to do so, are appointed trustees. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000, and all his furniture, plate (except his silver trowels), pictures, and effects; she is to have the possession of the silver trowels for life, and at her death they are given to his nephew, Goodwin Lucas Nash; £24,000, or such other part as may remain unpaid of the sum of £50,000, which he consented to contribute, to the Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund; £5000, or such other part of a sum of £10,000 as may remain unpaid, which he consented to contribute, to the Wesleyan Provincial Chapel Building Fund for the erection of chapels in villages and small towns; and there are legacies to his trustees, nephews, nieces, butler, coachman, gardener, and others. The residue of the personality (except chattels real) he leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death, among other bequests, he gives £15,000 to the children of his late nephew Lucas Ednam Nash, and £15,000 to the children of his late niece Mary Sophia Woodward; also the following charitable legacies—viz., £5000 to the Wesleyan Missionary Society; £2000 each to the Lees Wesleyan School, Cambridge, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Home Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the London City Missionary Society; £1000 each to the Worn-Out Preachers' Fund and the Theological Institution, Richmond, Surrey, both in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and to the Wesleyan Westminster Normal Institution; £500 each to the Theological Institutions at Didsbury, Lancashire, and Headingley, Leeds, Yorkshire, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Society, the Stranger's Friend Society in London (of which Mr. James Budgett is treasurer), the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at York-place, West Brompton, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the Reedham Asylum, Caterham, the Haverstock-hill Orphan Schools, King's-cross Hospital, and the Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; £200 each to the Free Hospital Gray's-inn-road, the Commercial Travellers' School at Finner, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, Essex, St. Ann's Society Schools, Brixton, the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools at Caterham, the Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-rise, the Home for Little Boys, Farningham, the British Orphan Schools, Mackenzie Park, near Slough, Bucks, and the Orphan Asylum, Watford, Herts; and £100 each to the Hospital of St. Mary, Paddington, and the Truss Society, Queen-street, Cheapside. The ultimate residue of this fund is to be divided between the Wesleyan Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund and the Wesleyan Provincial Chapel Building Fund for the erection of chapels in villages and small towns, in the proportion of two thirds to the former and one third to the latter, but no part thereof is to be laid out in the purchase of land.

The will (dated July 1, 1875) with a codicil (dated Feb. 18, 1878) of Field Marshal Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London, Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, who died on Nov. 20 last, at his residence, No. 27, South-street, Grosvenor-square, was proved on the 6th ult. by the Rev. Evan Yorke Nepean, the nephew, Major-General William Parke, C.B., and John Davis Sherston, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives liberal legacies to his servants; £1000 to his niece, Mrs. Anna Maria Parke; the sword presented to General Sir John Moore by the Commanding Officers of the Reserve of the Army of Egypt to J. Carrick Moore; and the residue of his property, as to one fourth to his said nephew, the Rev. E. Y. Nepean, one fourth to the said Major-General Parke, and the remaining two fourths to the said John Davis Sherston.

The will (dated Feb. 20, 1880) of Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, late of No. 112, Piccadilly, and of Muirshiel, Lochurnoch, Renfrewshire, who died on Sept. 14 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Sir Theodore Henry Brinckman, Bart., and William Henry Saltwell, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £85,000. The testator leaves to his executors £300 each; to his steward, Mr. Methven, of Muirshiel, an annuity of £50; and the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his nephew, Cyril Henry Edward Lambart. The deceased, who was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, was the second son of the second Marquis of Conyngham.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1874) of Mr. Henry Brown, late of Stuart-street, Luton, Beds, who died on Sept. 7 last, was proved on Nov. 25 by Henry Brown and William Wright Brown, the sons, and Henry Southall, the executors, the personal estate being affirmed under £30,000. The testator makes ample provision for his wife, for his daughter, Mrs. Louisa Southall, and for the widow and children of his deceased son Richard Brown; and there are specific gifts of property to each of his two sons. The residue of his real and personal estate he divides between his said sons.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1876) with a codicil (dated July 27, 1877) of Mr. Charles Boor, late of Wimborne Minister, Dorset, who died on Oct. 27 last, was proved on Nov. 22 by John Gore Porter, Henry Oakley Chislett, and Thomas Lodder, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1878) of Mr. George Constantine Edgar Bacon, banker, of Ipswich, who died on the 13th ult. at No. 1, Brunswick-square, Brighton, was proved on the 4th ult. by Mrs. Harriet Bacon, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths £3500 to the Incumbent and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Saint Mary-le-Towers, Ipswich, upon trust, to invest same, and pay the dividends thereof, half yearly for ever hereafter, to the Incumbent for the time being of the said parish; and all the residue of his property he leaves to his wife absolutely.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY. ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY beg respectfully to announce that their USUAL SALE of SURPLUS STOCK, At REDUCED PRICES, Will commence on MONDAY, JAN. 3, And continue until the end of the month.

As usual, the Made-up Departments have been carefully revised, and a large variety of models in Silk and Material Costumes, Mantles, Evening Dresses, Juvenile Dresses, Millinery, and made-up Lace will be offered greatly below ordinary prices.

In addition to the many important items in the ordinary silks thrown out for immediate sale there are some recent purchases of importance much below value.

LYONS SILK and VELVETS.—Several Thousand Yards of Coloured DRESS GROSGRAINS and POULT DE SOIE, from 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. per yard. Black Grosgrain Silks, of the best makes, from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard, 25 per cent under cost price. Black Satin Antique or Satin Duchesse, wide widths, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per yard. Three Hundred Dress Lengths (12 to 20 yards) of Coloured Dress Satins, 22 inches and 27 inches wide, from 5s. 9d. per yard.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dress Lengths of Plain and Coloured Foulard Serges and Merveilleux, from 2s. 6d. per yard. Two Hundred Lengths of inexpensive Fancy Silks, mixed Cashmere and Silk, from 2s. 6d. per yard. Three Hundred Lengths of Rich Lyons Brocade and other Fancy Silks, at 7s. 6d. per yard. Black Figured Satins, at 5s. 6d. per yard. Coloured Stripe Velvets, at 2s. 6d. per yard. Fancy Velvets, from 7s. 6d. per yard. Black Figured Velvet, from 7s. 6d. per yard. All Oddments, Short Lengths, and Remnants at Nominal Prices.

COSTUMES.—The WHOLE of the RICH SILK COSTUME STOCK, comprising Dresses Suitable for all occasions, will be marked much below real value. The models are of the newest character, and in good condition. Black Merveilleux and rich Brocade Velvet Costumes, Coloured Satin de Lyon, Satin and Brocade Velvet, for dinner or reception toilettes, at a great reduction.

Costumes in coloured Stripe Velvet, in all shades, with outdoor Cape, 27 18s. About one hundred all-wool Tweed, Beige, and Serge Costumes, at the nominal price of 35s. These dresses are of excellent quality, in good styles, and were originally from 3 gns. to 5 gns. each. About three hundred Jersey Bodices, in all colours, at 7s. 9d. each; and the "Marguerite" Elastic Cloth Jackets, silk-lined Hoods, from 21s. to 25s. A number of White Washing Dresses, perfectly fresh, at 16s. 9d. each; and a small collection of Pompadour, Sateen, and Cretonne Costumes, from 18s. 6d.

DRESS MATERIALS.—The ENTIRE STOCK of AUTUMN MATERIALS, consisting of Serges, Vigognes, Foulards, Cassimires, Cordelots, Beiges, and a few early Spring Materials, will be offered at reduced prices. A Manufacturer's Stock of Wool Handkerchiefs, so much in demand this season for Dresses, at 22s. 6d. each, instead of 3s. 6d. A large collection of useful materials in convenient lengths for Children's, Servants', or general use, at reduced rates.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—A LARGE STOCK of COSTUMES, suitable for Children from Two to Sixteen years of age, in Broché, Plush, Velveteen, Cashmere, and Serge, and a few light Summer Costumes, from 30s. each. Pailettes and Jackets in the newest shapes, including the "Mother Hubbard" and "Mother Goose," and a selection of useful Ulsters, all sizes, at reduced prices.

EVENING DRESSES.—The Stock in this Department is in good condition; but the reductions include MODELS in TARTAN suitable for Young Ladies, from 8s. 6d.; Nets and Tulle, from 21s.; Laces and Cashmires, from 30s.; Madras Nets, 28s. 6d.; Muslin, 48s. 6d.; Black and Coloured Spanish Lace, from 63s.; and numerous others at proportionately low prices.

MANTLES.—A large Assortment of Handsome MANTLES, in Plain and Broché Satin, including several extremely rich French Models, at very low prices. Cashmere Cloaks, lined and quilted, from 3 guineas to 10 guineas. Rich Sealskin Pailettes from 21s. to 40s. Evening Cloaks, Dolmans, and Visites, lined and wadded, from 42s. Ulsters and Travelling Cloaks in Waterproof Cloth, Tailor-made Cloth Coats for Young Ladies, Cloth Mantles and Visites, trimmed fur, at greatly reduced prices.

GLOVES.—A large parcel of Grenoble KID GLOVES, in Light, Dark, and Black, at 11s. 6d. for six pairs; also four-button, Light, White, Dark Colour, and Black, at 14s. 6d. for six pairs. First choice Brussels Kid Gloves, hand-sewn, in dark colours, at 14s. 6d. the half dozen. Ladies' Spring Top lined Gloves, best make, 2s. 11d. per pair. Children's one-button Tan Dogskin Gloves, 10s. 6d. per pair. "Oddments" in Kid Gloves from 1s. per pair.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY have PURCHASED, at a very considerable Reduction from Cost Price, the entire STOCK of the old-established Business of LAUGHER and COSENS (Real Lace, Underclothing, and Millinery Warehouse), 97, Oxford-street, and will OFFER it for SALE during the month of JANUARY. The Stock consists almost exclusively of choice and well-selected goods, but it will be marked about Half Price to secure a prompt sale.—DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street, W.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—Real White Brussels Flouncings, Squares, Half Squares, &c., at less than Half Price.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—Real Honiton Squares, Half Squares, Tunics, &c., at Half Price.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—Real Black Chantilly Point Squares, Half Squares, Flouncings, Laces, &c., at less than Half Price.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—Real Point de Gaze Lace, from 1 to 12 inches wide, from 5s. to 10s. per yard; Duchesse, Venise, Argentan, &c., from 1 to 4 inches, from 6s. 9d. to 88s. 6d.; Brussels Flat Applique and Melange, from 2 to 15 inches, 2s. 11d. to 63s. per yard; Honiton, Real Valenciennes, Real Torchon, Real Spanish Mantillas, &c.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—About 100 Real Lace Handkerchiefs and from fifty to sixty Real Lace Scarves, Fichus, Gilets, Collars, &c., in Valenciennes, Duchess Point, Point de Venise, Black Applique, Honiton, Raguse, Point de Flandre, Torchon, Brabant, &c., much reduced. Fifty dozen Coloured, Printed, and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 1s. each. Cream Alençon Scarves and White Brabant Scarves at 1s. each.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—Ladies' Underclothing.—A selection of Hand-made Underlinen, including Camisoles, Hip Bodices, Combination Dresses, Petticoats, Flannel, &c.; Baby Linen, Infants' Robes, Cloaks and Hoods, White and Coloured Petticoats, Wool Skirts, various makes of French Corsets, Sample Stock of Hosiery, Irish and French Cambric Handkerchiefs, Coloured Flannels, Madeira Works, Embroideries, &c., all at reduced prices.

LAUGHER and COSENS' STOCK.—Costumes, Millinery, and Ball Dresses. The remaining Models of Costumes in Washing and Woolen Materials, and Ball and Evening Dresses, will be sold regardless of cost, and a variety of Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Bouquets, Wreaths, &c., greatly below ordinary prices, by

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY,
WIGMORE-STREET and WELBECK-STREET, W.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S.

COUGHS,

ASTHMA,

COLDS,

BRONCHITIS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

This wonderful remedy was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, and the word Chlorodyne coined by him expressly to designate it. There never has been a remedy so vastly beneficial to suffering humanity, and it is a subject of deep concern to the public that they should not be imposed upon by having imitations pressed upon them on account of cheapness and as being the same thing. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a totally distinct thing from the spurious compounds called Chlorodyne, the use of which only ends in disappointment and failure.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and refreshing sleep without headache, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the GREAT SPECIFIC for CHOLERA.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the effect that cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31, 1864.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm. One dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff Calcutta, states:—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

rapidly cuts short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC,

PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

is the true palliative in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,

TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

From Dr. B. J. Boulton and Co., Newcastle.

"We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct sedative and anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after effects."

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations. N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

33, Great Russell-street, W.C., Sole Manufacturer.

EDSON'S ELECTRIC

ARMLETS and WRISTBANDS.—For all persons having tiresome WRITING, SEWING, or MUSIC PRACTICE, they give wonderful energy and strength, enabling the wearer to accomplish tedious work with steadiness and comfort. Price 2s. 6d. per pair, silk web and fine steel clasps. Sent to any address on receipt of P.O. for 2s. 6d., payable to J. EDSON, address, THE ELECTRIC FABRIC COMPANY, Sole Patentees (New Building), Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

PULVERMACH'S "GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY."

In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermach's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps on application to J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, Regent-street, London, W.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD

MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scum, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

COLDS CURED BY

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.

ALKARAM.

ALKARAM.

ALKARAM.

ALKARAM.

THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

FROM SKETCHES BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK, THE ARTIST OF THE EXPEDITION.



GRAVE OF LIEUTENANT JOHN IRVING, R.N., AND RELICS OF H.M.S. TERROR (1847), WITH VIEW OF VICTORY POINT, KING WILLIAM'S LAND.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA OVER THE GRAVE OF LIEUTENANT JOHN IRVING, R.N.; VIEW TOWARDS FRANKLIN POINT